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ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU CABLES CARTER, BREZHNEV ON SALT SUMMIT

Congratulations to Carter

AU220941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/6/2979--Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Jimmy Carter expressing warm congratulations for the successful conclusion of the American-Soviet talks in Vienna and the signing of the new treaty on strategic arms limitation--SALT II.

Romania considers, the telegram reads, that the conclusion of the treaty is a positive event in the international life, an important contribution to the cause of international detente and security, to securing favourable conditions for passing to the reduction of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament.

Hailing the signing of the new SALT agreement, and appreciating your personal contribution in achieving it, I express my hope that it will accelerate the negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms, will stimulate the adoption of concrete actions for freezing and cutting down military budgets, for diminishing effectives [troops] and armaments, for the adoption and implementation, with the participation of all states, of firm disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all, essential factors for a durable peace in the world.

As you know from our talks, too, Romania works consistently for halting the arms race, for disarmament, and is determined to actively participate in the future, too, in the settlement of this vital problem of contemporary world.

I wish, Mr President, to express on this occasion too, my conviction that, in the spirit of the understandings we reached together, the work-together of Romania and the USA, their collaboration on the international plane will further develop, in the interest of our two nations, of peace, security and progress in the whole world, the telegram reads in conclusion.

Congratulations to Brezhnev

AU220940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/6/1979--On the occasion of signing the second Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation, SALT II, Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, in which, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his own behalf, addresses warm congratulations to the general secretary of the CC of the communist party of the Soviet Union, to the Government of the USSR.

The results of the negotiation in Vienna with the U.S. President, the signing of this highly important document, the telegram reads, is a positive step towards diminishing the danger of using strategic arms between the two states, a constructive element for disarmament, a contribution to the cause of detente in Europe and worldwide. Hailing these results, we are highly appreciative of the efforts made by the Soviet Union, of the personal contribution you had in concluding the agreement.

I express my confidence that this is a premise for concrete steps towards reducing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, for the passage to cutting down military budgets, effectives [troops] and armaments, for adopting and implementing, with the participation of all states, firm disarmament measures, first of all nuclear disarmament, to protect mankind against another world war. This corresponds to the ardent aspirations of all peoples, to the interests of the cause of security, peace, international collaboration and world progress.

Consistently working for disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, Socialist Romania is firmly determined to make her full contribution in the future too, alongside the other socialist countries, [and] all the states of the world, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, to attain this major desideratum of mankind.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express my conviction that the traditional links of friendship, solidarity and multilateral cooperation, the collaboration on an international plane between our parties and states, will continuously develop, in the spirit of the talks we had together, of the decisions and understandings reached at top level, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

GDR NEWSPAPER WELCOMES SALT II TREATY

AU252120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "A Step Towards Improving the International Climate"]

[Text] The citizens of the GDR have responded to the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting with great satisfaction. The documents signed on Monday in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and James Carter, President of the United States, constitute an important step on the path towards the general improvement of the Soviet-American relations and thus of the overall international climate. These relations concern peace and security in the world, and the present and future interests of mankind.

The documents signed by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter after several days of negotiations in the Austrian capital, were published verbatim in our newspaper. As was the case with the Helsinki Final Act, the same unfortunately does not hold true for the FRG press. In most cases, it only reported short tables of contents which centered on aspects of minor importance.

The treaty between the USSR and the United States consists of the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, the protocol to the treaty, the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines of subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments, and the joint Soviet-American communique.

In the main document of the summit meeting--the SALT II treaty--the USSR and the United States undertake "in the recognition that nuclear war would have devastating effects for all mankind" above all "to limit strategic offensive weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively" and "to exercise restraint in the development of new types of strategic offensive arms." The treaty stipulates in detail the ceilings for the number of the various strategic offensive arms and limits their qualitative improvement. [paragraph continues]

It also obliges the two contracting parties "not to circumvent the provisions of this treaty through any other state or states or in any other manner." The treaty which is valid until 31 December 1985--provided it is not superseded by a new SALT agreement prior to that date--simultaneously regulates the questions of verification and consultations on the observance of its stipulations. The protocol to the treaty stipulates additional limitations of strategic offensive arms for the period up to 31 December 1981.

In the joint statement the USSR and the United States agreed "in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security to continue to conduct negotiations on measures for the further limitation and reduction of the numbers of strategic arms as well as for their further qualitative limitation."

The joint Soviet-American communique contains the broad spectrum of international questions discussed by Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in the six rounds of talks at their Vienna summit meeting. According to the communique, they devoted special attention to "questions of reducing the danger of war by means of further limiting strategic arms and other measures in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament." They tackled fundamental questions of Soviet-American relations and topical problems, as for instance questions of the international process of detente and its extension to all areas of the world, the developments in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

In his speech after the ceremonial signing in Vienna's Hofburg, Leonid Brezhnev called the conclusion of the SALT II treaty an event which the Soviet and the American people, and the peoples of all countries and all those wanting lasting peace and being conscious of the danger inherent in the further accumulation of nuclear arms supplies, have long been waiting for. "With the signing of this treaty we help defend the most sacred right of each man, the right to live," he emphasized. He stressed that the treaty opens the possibility to begin with the elaboration of further measures not only to limit, but also to decrease strategic armaments. James Carter also pointed to the possibility to continue the course towards a safer world by even more substantial limitations and restrictions within the framework of SALT III.

"We must not interrupt or jeopardize this process," he said.

The GDR together with those states wanting peace, disarmament and detente, hopes that as a consequence of the Vienna summit meeting the danger of nuclear war will be decreased and peace in the world will be rendered more secure. The quantitative and qualitative limitation of the most dangerous and costly weapons of mass destruction is an important step on this path. It is in the vital interest of all mankind that this path be continued in a consistent way and that the limitation of strategic offensive arms is followed by further steps directed at effective disarmament measures. Moreover, the SALT II treaty can also have a stimulating effect on the solution of other international problems.

The Vienna summit meeting has again proven that there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Despite all differences in the social systems and the political points of view, it is possible, indispensible and necessary to cooperate in the interest of world peace and international security. Thus it is extraordinarily important that the USSR and the United States wish to extend their cooperation on a principled basis of full equality, identical security, respect of sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of the other state, to promote international detente and the peaceful development of mutually advantageous relations between the states and thus to consolidate international stability and world peace, as they state in the joint communique. [paragraph continues]

The strengthening of peace and the security of all peoples actually depend primarily on the relations between the USSR and the United States, between the most powerful socialist state and the most powerful capitalist state.

For the Soviet Union, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed the important step undertaken with the signing of the SALT II treaty [which] is the logical continuation of the peace-loving foreign policy course fixed by the CPSU party congresses, which the USSR will continue to follow. The results achieved in Vienna correspond to the aims of the CPSU peace program which has become the basis of the joint adjusted foreign policy of the entire socialist community of states. They reflect the indefatigable, unwavering and consistent policy of the CPSU in the vital interest of all peoples, to which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is making a great personal contribution.

The Soviet Union was created over six decades ago with the peace appeal to the peoples. It has laid the foundation for the longest period of peace of this century in our continent in a decisive manner with its victory over the fascist aggressor in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union has, at all times, dedicated all its power and authority to the safeguarding of a lasting peace for all peoples. During the more than 300 rounds of negotiations which covered a period of almost 7 years preceeding the signing of the SALT II treaty the Soviet Union also worked with great consistency and patience for the result which has now been achieved.

The GDR and all our people emphatically welcome the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. It considers the treaty a very important step for the continuation of the detente process, for the improvement of the international climate and for the consolidation of world peace.

"We, as communists, are consistent advocates of peace," said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Ninth Party Congress. "This originates from the nature of our cause. Peace is a fundamental condition for the further successful building of socialist and communist society. Its preservation is as important for all mankind as is daily bread."

Proceeding from this fundamental point of view, the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states of the socialist community, will do everything in its power to make peace more secure, to promote detente and peaceful cooperation between the peoples in the future as it did in the past. The journeys of our party and state delegations to countries in Southeast Asia, India, Africa, and the many meetings with foreign officials in the GDR served the same purpose. In accordance with the Moscow Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of November 1978, the basis of the joint foreign policy actions of the Warsaw Pact member states, we consider effective measures for the limitation and halting of the arms race for the gradual reduction of the arms arsenals, especially of nuclear weapons, leading to their liquidation, to be a key question for the lasting security of peace. In the future, too, we will furnish our contribution to the solving of this central problem of our times in a consistent and constructive way.

With the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, with the positive results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna, an important step in the right direction necessary for peace and the well-being of mankind has been undertaken. However, much remains to be done in order to continue the process of the improvement of the international climate and the consolidation of peace.

The Warsaw Pact states, in their Moscow declaration, submitted a series of additional constructive proposals. They have taken initiatives, especially in the United Nations, in the Geneva disarmament talks and in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which serve the continuation of this process.

What now is at stake is the development of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. In this it must not be overlooked that the opponents of SALT II, the opponents of disarmament and international detente are reinforceing their activities. The attacks of these forces have to be thwarted in a determined way. First of all it is necessary that the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of the strategic offensive arms be ratified and thus put into force so that it can fully deploy its positive effects and also have a stimulating effect in connection with the solving of other basic international questions.

Undoubtedly the results of the Vienna summit meeting are also to be attributed to the peoples' determined struggle for the consolidation of world peace and international security. At the same time the Vienna success provides an incentive to continue this worldwide struggle with even greater dedication, at an even broader front, in order to enforce now, above all, effective measures for the reduction of armaments and for disarmament. As far as the people of our republic are concerned, at this time they will especially--in view of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR--furnish their active contribution to the solving of the common task of all peaceloving peoples by the further strengthening of our socialist German peace state.

CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES CSSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD251902 Prague CTK in English 1514 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"We are firmly convinced that our disarmament proposal fully accords with efforts at a fast solving of questions relating to disarmament, armament limitation, establishment of lasting peace and at safeguarding firm international security," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at a press conference here on Monday [25 June].

He said he advised UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that Czechoslovakia will ask that its proposed "Declaration on International Cooperation To Attain the Objectives of Disarmament" be placed on the agenda of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

This Czechoslovak initiative comes shortly after the signing of the historic SALT II treaty, Minister Chnoupek pointed out, adding it was necessary to hope that realism will prevail in the U.S. Senate and that ratification of the treaty will make it possible to start negotiations on SALT III which would undoubtedly extend the horizons of detente and peace, security and disarmament.

Minister Chnoupek said that the draft declaration is conceived as a codex of principles, rules and guidelines for disarmament negotiations.

"True, many positive principles have found their expression in various preceding documents, concluded on bilateral or multilateral bases, but there does not exist any universal document which would fully accord with the present needs as regards solving the disarmament problem, and it is the purpose of our proposal to fill this gap."

"It proceeds from the assumption that achievement of disarmament is possible only through effective, constructive and systematic cooperation of all members of the international community, regardless of their social system or membership in political or military groupings. We have already sent the draft declaration to virtually all UN member states, with our request for support. We are also conducting a number of talks and consultations. There has been the first positive response, testifying to real interest."

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON CSSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD230920 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak proposal to insert the question of the "adoption of the Declaration on International Cooperation for Achieving the Objectives of Disarmament" into the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly is an important contribution to international effort for progress in disarmament, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

A concrete result of the Czechoslovak initiative should be the adoption of a declaration which would represent "a political code of principles and conduct of states in disarmament negotiations, as well as principles states should observe in their approach to the efficient solution to the problems of disarmament and in developing constructive cooperation in this respect. It should also express the historical responsibility of the governments of all states of the world for the elimination of war from the life of mankind," the paper said.

RUDE PRAVO recalled that the good will of the socialist countries, their initiative and constructive approach to problems do not receive the necessary response from the other side on UN soil and at the Geneva and Vienna talks.

The Czechoslovak proposal comes at a suitable moment, after the Soviet-U.S. summit and the signing the the SALT II treaty, which gives an important impulse to disarament negotiations, the paper added.

CSSR GENEVA DELEGATE VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EFFORTS

LD262256 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--The efforts of socialist countries' delegates to conclude an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states were backed by Czechoslovak chief delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Committee Miloslav Ruzek here today.

He said that measures must be adopted which would strengthen international security, stability and [word indistinct] in relations among states and thus create a favorable atmosphere for taking substantial steps to nuclear disarmament. The conclusion of a convention on strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states would be an important step on the road to the establishment of a comprehensive political and legal system of relations among states.

Miloslav Ruzek appreciated the signing of the SALT II treaty and its significance for disarmament talks at various levels.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD270151 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 26, (MTI)--MTI correspondent Zoltan Szabo reports from Geneva:

The plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee was addressed Tuesday by Ambassador Dr. Matyas Domokos, head of the Hungarian delegation. On behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian delegate put forward the draft of an international treaty stipulating that nuclear powers denounce the application of nuclear weapons as well as resort to threat thereby against all those countries which do not possess such weapons and which do not permit the deployment thereof on their territories.

"An international treaty containing such legal provisions would mark a significant advance in the interest of strengthening international security till we do not attain universal and total nuclear disarmament. [as received] By concluding the treaty we would at once be constributing to the consolidation of the Atomic Non-Proliferation Treaty as well," said Dr. Matyas Domokos, leader of the Hungarian delegation.

The Hungarian ambassador went on to appreciate the significance of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signed recently. He expressed the hope that the accord will be ratified by the U.S. Senate and that its provisions will be enforced. He also voiced the hope that Soviet-American negotiations over the conclusion of [a] SALT III would be continued and this would constitute a still more significant step towards limiting arms race as well as towards disarmament including the curtailment of qualitative development of the existing weapons.

MLADENOV MEETS KORUTURK, COMPLETES TALKS IN TURKEY 26 JUNE

AU262030 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, June 26 (BTA correspondent)--Today in the Turkish capital ended the two-day official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Turkey. The exchange of views on a number of questions concerning bilateral relations continued today. Some new projects envisaging the further expansion of economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries were looked into. Some of the draft proposals in these fields will be submitted to be examined by the governments of Bulgaria and Turkey with a view to their definitive approval during the working meetings at a summit level between the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit, to take place in Turkey on July 10 and 11 this year.

The two sides also discussed some questions relating to the possibilities for establishing a new visa regime, for mutual facilities in transit transport, etc. Certain problems connected with the regulation of the frontier line between Bulgaria and Turkey in the areas along the Rezovskas River and the Black Sea coast were discussed.

The two delegations exchanged views also on some important questions of the international situation in this region and in the world.

At the end of the talks stress was again laid on the ascending development of bilateral relations, and confidence was expressed that this process will be kept up and consolidated in the future.

This afternoon the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov was received by the president of Turkey, Mr Fahri Koruturk, who expressed his satisfaction with the all-round and fruitful expansion of Bulgaro-Turkish ties and described Mr Mladenov's visit as a new step in this direction. The Turkish president emphasized the desire of the two peoples to live in peace, goodneighbourliness and friendship and gave a high appraisal to the personal contribution of the Bulgarian state president, Mr Zhivkov, to the deepening of Bulgaro-Turkish contacts and cooperation at different levels. As a result of all this, Mr Koruturk said, relations between Bulgaria and Turkey may serve as an example of goodneighbourliness and friendship.

A joint announcement on the course and results of the official Bulgaro-Turkish talks will be published tomorrow.

ANKARA RADIO COVERS MLADENOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

For Ankara Domestic Service reportage of Foreign Affairs Minister Mladenov's 2-day official visit to Turkey, see the Turkey section for 26 June and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA'S PREMIER RECEIVES FINANCE MINISTER BELCHEV 26 JUNE

AU262033 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, June 26 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria, received Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finances, who is on a visit here in the head of the Bulgarian delegation, which has arrived for the Days of Bulgarian Science and Technology in Algeria. At the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the future cooperation between the two countries.

During his stay in Algeria Minister Belchev met other members of the Algerian Government. As chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, he discussed with his colleagues the prospects for expansion and deepening of bilateral economic relations. The possibilities for realization of some new forms of cooperation, specialization and industrial joint production were also considered.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON TAMBO-LED ANC DELEGATION VISIT

AU261400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint communique on the visit of a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 20 to 23 June]

[Text] An ANC delegation, headed by Oliver Tambo, its president, visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 20 to 23 June 1979, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

Oliver Tambo, ANC president, was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The ANC delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement and leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people.

During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation of envoys from the ANC of South Africa visited the city and okrug of Plovdiv and met Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv BCP Okrug Committee.

The ANC delegation visited the "Georgi Dimitrov" scientific-production complex and the "Petur Chengelov" shoe factory, where an enthusiastic solidarity meeting devoted to the South African people's struggle against apartheid and imperialism was held.

The ANC delegation held talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The ANC president reported about the hard and long struggle waged by the people of South Africa, enslaved by the racist regime of apartheid, a struggle aimed at the people's national liberation and at the establishment of a democratic state. He reported about the new stage of the revolutionary struggle the country has now entered after the Soweto events in 1976.

The BCP representatives expressed their high appreciation of the ANC activities in rallying all forces of South Africa which are fighting against the criminal apartheid regime. They condemned the repressive measures and the terror to which the people of South Africa are subjected by the racist authorities and denounced the policy of "Bantuization" conducted by this regime. The unchanging, militant solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarian people with the manly struggle waged by the people of South Africa for achieving true national independence, freedom and social progress, was reaffirmed.

The leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation briefed his guests on the achievements of the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on the foreign political activities of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The ANC representatives expressed their high appreciation of the Bulgarian people's historic successes achieved in socialist construction, as well as of the peace-loving foreign policy which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting, a policy aimed at consolidating the goodneighborly relations in the Balkans and at strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The exceptionally high evaluation expressed by the ANC of the consistent and principled policy, as well as of the comprehensive assistance and support rendered to the struggling peoples by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was stressed. On behalf of the ANC National Executive Committee, the leader of the delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the assistance they are rendering to the ANC and to the South African people in their struggle against the racist apartheid regime in South Africa.

In exchanging opinions about the international situation, the two delegations expressed their wholehearted support for the policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries belonging to the socialist community, a policy aimed at consolidating peace and cooperation among peoples, stopping the armaments race and achieving real disarmament.

The two delegations welcome the signing of a new SALT treaty and express their deep conviction that this treaty represents an important step forward along the path of curbing the armaments race, and is a step in line with the interests of all peoples throughout the world.

During the talks special attention was devoted to African problems and to the struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples in southern Africa. It was pointed out that in recent years the peoples of the African continent have achieved historic victories in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for national and social liberation. The two sides stress that these achievements are indissolubly linked to the successes and to the consistent foreign policy conducted by the countries belonging to the socialist community, and above all by the USSR, which is the mainstay of peace throughout the world and the selfless, generous friend of all struggling peoples.

The two delegations welcomed the successes achieved by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization, which is their only legitimate representative, in the struggle for their country's liberation from illegal occupation, from colonial domination and imperialist exploitation by the South African fascist regime, supported by the imperialist countries.

The two delegations welcomed the victories of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of its only legitimate representative--the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe--in their struggle against the racist regime of Ian Smith.

The two delegations denounced the so-called "internal settlement" of Zimbabwe and the election farce in Zimbabwe and Namibia, as an attempt to deprive the peoples in those countries of their legitimate right of true, national independence.

The BCP and the ANC expressed their full support for the "front line" peoples and countries which have become the target of the most barbaric attacks by the racists of Pretoria and Salisbury, and appeal to all states to express their solidarity with those countries and peoples.

The two delegations resolutely denounced the policy of imperialism, aimed at destabilizing progress in the progressive countries of Africa, aimed at the neocolonial enslavement of this continent and at suppressing the legitimate and just struggle of the peoples in southern Africa. The two delegations assessed the economic, political and military relations that the Western states are maintaining with the racist regimes in spite of the existing UN resolutions on this question as a provocation against independent Africa and against the enslaved peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. [paragraph continues]

It was stressed that the cooperation of Western countries with the Pretoria regime in the production of nuclear weapons and their intentions of creating a new military bloc in the area of the South Atlantic Ocean represents a particular danger for the African peoples and for peace throughout the world.

The BCP and the ANC noted that, with its policy, China has become an overt ally of imperialism. It was pointed out that the adventurist and hegemonic line conducted by the Chinese leadership represents a most serious threat to the interests of all revolutionary and liberation forces and to peace throughout the world.

The two delegations resolutely denounced the armed aggression and the constant provocations of the Maoist leadership of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressed their full solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who resolutely resisted the aggressors.

The BCP and the ANC both expressed their support for the struggling people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO. They condemned the separatist treaty signed between Israel and Egypt, a treaty aimed against the interests of the Palestinian people and against their legitimate right of self-determination and establishing their own independent state, as well as against the interests of all Arab peoples.

The BCP and the ANC expressed their satisfaction with the existing friendly relations of cooperation between them and confirmed their readiness to expand and intensify these relations in the interest of consolidating the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist front throughout the world.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA SIGNED

AU261300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[BTA report: "Vast Opportunities in Bulgarian-Angolan Cooperation]

[Text] The third session of the Joint Bulgarian-Angolan Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended. A thorough analysis was made of the results of implementation of the decisions adopted by the second session and the documents signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Agostinho Neto during their meetings in autumn 1978. It was pointed out that cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola will continue to expand and be intensified in the future on the basis of the agreements signed by the two leaders.

The session discussed a wide range of problems connected with further cooperation in various spheres of industry, agriculture, and trade. Our cooperation will be particularly intensified in the field of agriculture. Dozens of Bulgarian agricultural specialists are now working in Angola directly assisting the development of fruit growing, vegetable growing and seed cultivation, as well as in organizing the infrastructure of agricultural cooperatives. Great and positive results have been achieved by our agricultural youth brigades. Research on the establishment of enterprises for agricultural equipment will continue in the future.

Cooperation in the field of mining and geological prospecting and in the fields of domestic trade, hotel industry, and tourism is developing successfully. There are good prospects for closer cooperation in the industrial sector. An enterprise for irrigation equipment will be built with Bulgaria's participation. Bulgaria will also assist Angola in the construction and organization of a basic plant for assembling battery-operated vehicles and self-propelled freight cars. Bulgaria will also supply Angola with units and assembly blocks for metal cutting machines.

The session also discussed a draft agreement on creating a joint union of industrial fishery. Bulgarian experts and teachers will participate in training cadres for the industrial and agricultural sectors in Angola.

Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan minister of agriculture and forestry, secretary of the MPLA Central Committee and member of the party Central Auditing Committee, and Peko Takov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council, as leaders of the two sides of the Bulgarian-Angolan Joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, signed a protocol on the work of the third session of the committee at the Varna Residence yesterday.

Georgi Gyurov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Angola, attended the signing ceremony.

JOINT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY WRITERS UNION

AU261059 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 June, 1979 (BTA correspondent's report): At the invitation of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, a delegation of the Bulgarian Journalists Union visited Yugoslavia. After the talks, which proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding, Nikola Rachev, secretary of the Bulgarian Journalists Union and Dobrivoje Djokovic, chairman of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, signed a cooperation plan between the two creative unions for the period 1979-80. The plan envisages mutual visits of journalists. The mutual briefing on creative and other professional problems of common interest will also be expanded.

70TH BIRTHDAY OF CANADIAN CP'S KASHTAN MARKED

State Council Award

AU261834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC], with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, for his contribution toward developing the fraternal relations between the BCP and the CPC. [Words indistinct] and on his 70th birthday.

Zhivkov Greetings

AU261835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has sent the following greetings message to William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC]:

Dear Comrade Kashtan, on the occasion of your 70th birthday and you being awarded with the Dimitrov Order please accept the warmest and fraternal greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists, and my personal behalf. In your person we greet a noted figure of the CPC, a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, and a sincere friend of Bulgaria for many years, who has dedicated his entire life to the struggle for the triumph of communism's great cause.

We wish you, dear Comrade Kashtan, many years of good health, personal happiness, and great successes in your highly responsible activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV DELEGATION VISIT

Town Hall Visit

LD262232 Prague CTK in English 1926 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov, visited Prague's old town hall today.

The delegation was received by Chief Secretary of the Prague city Communist Party Committee Antonin Kapek and Mayor of Prague Zdenek Zuska.

The delegation, accompanied by Czechosolvak Federal Assembly chairman Alois Indra, later on met with chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban who underlined Czechoslovakia's talk to contribute actively towards the strengthening of world solidarity, of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress.

Evzen Erban spoke of the importance of bilateral contacts between the parliaments of states with different social systems aimed inter alia at pointing out the advantages of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed the importance of the traditional friendship between the nations of the USSR and Czechoslovakia and appreciated Czechoslovakia's contribution towards the consolidation of world peace, and underlined its growing international authority.

He also gave examples of how the Supreme Soviet of the USSR applies the principles of the Leninist nationality policy.

The Soviet delegation then attended a luncheon given in its honour by Evzen Erban.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra gave a reception in honour of the Soviet delegation tonight. It was attended by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak and other representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, government, Federal Assembly and the National Front, as well as members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Czech National Council Visit

LD261714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Lubos Lidicky report on the plenary session of the Czech National Countil--recorded]

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Czech National Council welcomed in their midst before noon the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. This was the first time in the history of the highest Czech legislative body that the elected representatives of the Czech people directly greeted a delegation of Soviet deputies at their plenary session. In a welcoming speech, Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, spoke about the many years of successful cooperation between our two fraternal nations and singled out the endeavor of the Soviet people, aimed at preserving peace, and the important share of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in this endeavor.

After this official welcome, the Soviet guests attended a discussion meeting with members of the Presidium of the Czech National Council, at which they exchanged experiences on the work of both representative bodies.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1330 GMT on 26 June adds: "Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov singled out in his speech the importance of the traditional and continually deepening friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and conveyed to the deputies the heartfelt greetings of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He also paid tribute to the activity of Czechoslovakia in strengthening and consolidating peace in the world and stressed its growing international authority."]

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION MEETS WITH BILAK, DEPARTS

LD270624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Zoya Tumanova, deputy head of the Culture Department of the party's Central Committee, in Prague today. The delegation had studied experiences in our country related to the implementation of the party's culture policy. In a cordial and friendly discussion they also exchanged experiences gained in the cooperation of the two fraternal parties in culture and art. The study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee left Czechoslovakia at noon today.

SWEDISH WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Received by Beno

LD261014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Swedish Workers Party--communists, led by its chairman, Rolf Hagel, arrived in Prague today for an official friendship visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Meeting With Bilak, Fojtik

LD262216 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Jan Fojtik, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary, received here today a delegation of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party led by its chairman, Rolf Hagel.

In a sincere comradely discussion, they exchanged information on the work of their parties and development in their countries. They also exchanged views on the development of the international communist and workers' movement and most important international issues. The talks took place in the spirit of full internationalist unity.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK'S ARRIVAL IN OSLO REPORTED

LD262202 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Oslo--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on Tuesday [26 Jun] for a three-day official friendly visit, during which he will discuss bilateral relations and international topics with his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund.

The minister will also be received by Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

Shortly on arrival here, he laid a wreath at the tomb of poet Bjornstjerne Bjoernson who fought for the rights of Slav nations in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

CPCZ'S CAPKA RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S LUVSANRAVDAN

LD261012 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, today had a meeting in Prague with Namsrayn Luvsanravdan, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Party Control Committee. They briefed each other about topical questions pertaining to the work of the control bodies of the two parties.

CPSL DAILY ON COMMON CONCERNS OF MARXISTS, CHRISTIANS

AU251530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Nikolaj Kovalskij, doctor of historical sciences: "How the Marxists Understand the Dialog with Christians; Common Concern for Mankind's Fate"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] ANOTHER MEETING BETWEEN MARXISTS AND CHRISTIANS WILL TAKE PLACE THIS MONTH IN STOCKHOLM; THEY WILL DISCUSS THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE PRESENT. PROFESSOR NIKOLAJ KOVALSKIJ'S ARTICLE DEALS WITH THE MARXISTS' STANDPOINT AND THE WEIGHT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS DIALOG.

On the initiative of the International Peace Institute and the peace institute attached to the Theological Department of the Vienna University, several dozen Marxists and Christians, and particularly Catholics, have been meeting every year since 1971, to conduct a dialog among themselves in which they assess, from their various ideological positions, the most important problems of the present world. Such meetings, attended by well-known scientists--philosophers, historians, sociologists and religious experts from both parts of Europe and from the United States--have already been held in Vienna, Moscow, Philadelphia, Munich, Salzburg and Kishinev. This year the meeting will take place in Stockholm and it will also be attended by representatives of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Why has this dialog become part of practice, why has it become a regular feature and, it can be said, passed the test of time? In the first place it must be recalled that the initiative of the two Vienna research centers is in keeping with the spirit of the times: WITH THE EFFORTS OF BOTH CHRISTIANS AND MARXISTS TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER, TO COMPARE THEIR OPINIONS AND TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE STANDPOINTS OF EACH OF THE SIDES. The meetings organized by these centers are merely one of the many manifestations of the TREND TOWARD COOPERATION between Christians and Marxists, which is increasingly noticeable both on the international and also national scale. Neither is it insignificant that, in developing the dialog, each of the participating sides will become aware of its weight and influence in the present world.

It is generally acknowledged--and even many highly placed, leading representatives of the religious forces speak in this vein--that the Marxist doctrine is increasingly spreading in the world. [paragraph continues]

More than 90 communist and workers parties, rallying tens of millions of people in their ranks, are a weighty factor in mankind's political and spiritual life. In certain leading Western countries the question of the communists' representation in the government has sharply emerged. An increasing number of states declare as their aim the building of socialism; and in some of them it has already become a reality which must be taken into account.

Both the Marxists and the communist movement in general ASSESS THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS FORCES IN THE PRESENT WORLD REALISTICALLY. In their activity they take into account the fact that considerable masses of the population are under the influence of religious ideology. In the last few years there was not one large international conference of the communist movement that did not also speak of relations with the Christians. At the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties held in 1969 in Moscow the significance of this dialog was clearly brought to mind; and in the same spirit this question was also dealt with in the communique on the 1973 Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties.

The stimulating and motive force of the dialog is THE COMMON ALARM ABOUT MANKIND'S FATE, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONTINUING ARMAMENT RACE, WHICH IS THREATENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE. Life shows that it is in this particular matter that the standpoints of the two influential social forces we have cited are closest.

As is known, the communist movement is consistently promoting international peace, which it regards as the most important factor of mankind's gradual development. Part and parcel of Marxism-Leninism is the DOCTRINE ON THE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS, a doctrine which at present has adopted the form of international detente. The contribution of the CPSU and the international communist movement to the understanding of the need for detente and the fight to realize it is generally acknowledged. The Marxists see the harm of continuing the armament race, particularly in the sphere of nuclear armament; they see the amoral, immoral nature of this phenomenon, which contradicts the interests of mankind and which brings advantages only to the military-industrial complex.

After the ascension of Pope John XXIII, the Catholic Church, too, begun actively promoting peace; in this matter its ideological foundations are contained in the "Pacem in Terris" encyclical. Similar standpoints were upheld also by Pope Paul VI. IT CAN BE STATED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE PRESENT POPE JOHN PAUL II WANTS TO CONTINUE HIS PREDECESSORS' TRADITIONS IN THIS SPHERE.

In one of his statements he declared outright that he supports man's supreme right--his right to live. Likewise, many Protestant churches, the Orthodox Church and also several religious organizations of Buddhism Islam and other religious streams are also speaking out in favor of peace and against the armaments race.

Points of contacts also exist between Marxists and Christians on the question of social progress. Although they disagree in the idea of its final target, their opinions come closer to each other whenever it is a matter of certain phenomena of the present. The critical pehnomena in the life of the capitalist society have evoked a reaction among the Catholics, which have made their social doctrine become more radical. For instance, in the "Populorum Progressio" encyclical issued by Pope Paul VI, one can find critical words addressed to capitalism; and in the official documents of the French Episcopate certain ideas like that of a "class battle" have suddenly cropped up. In certain Western countries--in France, Italy and elsewhere--the working Christians and their organizations have, in the last few years, become active participants in the strike movement and in actions against the monopolies.

The dialog between Christians and Marxists is today developing within the framework of these two main orientations. However, an effort aimed by any of the sides at affecting the other partner's ideological capitulation would be doomed to fail in advance. THE MARXISTS DO NOT DEMAND THAT THE CHRISTIANS RENOUNCE THEIR CONVICTION; BUT THEY THEMSELVES ARE FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT THEIR OWN IDEAS ARE CORRECT. THE POSITIVE FEATURE OF THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE DIALOG IS THAT BOTH CHRISTIANS AND MARXISTS ARE CONFRONTING THEIR OPINIONS, BUT NOT GIVING UP THEIR BASIC WORLD-OUTLOOK POSITIONS.

In this context the lack of success of certain meetings between Christians and Marxists in the sixties is memorable; attempts were made at that time to achieve what would have been almost a symbiosis of Marxism and Christianity. It is not at all surprising that THE REVISION OF THE IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM HAS NOT YIELDED any results and that this type of dialog was shipwrecked.

The dialog has plenty of enemies. They would like to frustrate all and any rapprochment, and even more so any cooperation, between Christians and Marxists. Their most widespread argument is the thesis that, for communists, the dialog is merely a "tactical maneuver."

What can one say to this? Naturally, the Marxist and the Christian ways of thinking place different values on religion. But even V. I. Lenin resolutely opposed the division of workers into atheists and believers. He was convinced that THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT IN THE BATTLE FOR CREATING A PARADISE ON EARTH IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR US THAT THE PROLETARIANS' UNITY OF OPINIONS ON PARADISE IN HEAVEN.

The Marxists are developing this thought and speaking in favor of cooperating with the Christians in the solution of important topical problems with which mankind has to cope. The possibility of reaching common conclusions is also testified to by the fact that Christians, too, have taken part in the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow, in the Brussels movement for the security and cooperation of European countries and in several undertakings of an international nature, side by side with communists and representatives of other orientations and world outlooks. Useful experience has been won during the common actions for peace and social progress in Italy, France, the United States and many other countries.

All this speaks of the viability and topicality of the dialog.

FESTIVITIES OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY REPORTED

AU261412 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "All-Slovak Cultural Festivities of the Hungarian Working People; In the Spirit of Fraternal Unity"]

[Summary] The 24th all-Slovak cultural festivities of the Hungarian working people living in the CSSR opened in Gombasek on 23 June. The opening ceremony of this event, which is "to contribute to the socialist education of the working people and to a productive, creative activity of the citizens of Hungarian nationality in implementing the tasks of the CPCZ's cultural policy" was attended by a party and government delegation led by F. Hagara, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, and by other guests including Gy. Zsilinskzky, Hungarian consul in Bratislava, and A. Trianov, trade attache at the USSR General Consulate in Bratislava.

He also recalled this year's celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Councils and the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, stressing that these events have become the source of the revolutionary consciousness of our people, which enabled Slovakia to overcome its backwardness and become "a modern country with steadily growing industrial and agricultural production and an ever increasing cultural standard and standard of living."

A. Trianov stressed in his speech "the joint successes of the CSSR and the USSR in building socialism."

In the subsequent folklore show some 750 performers appeared on the stage.

PAPER NOTES LOW QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AU2615O5 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Viera Sladeckova article: "We Comment: Not Only Manufacturers Are Responsible"]

[Excerpts] As compared with 1977, last year [CSSR] foreign trade increased more than 8 percent, the socialist states' almost 10 percent and the capitalists' more than 5 percent. Last year our target for export to socialist countries was exceeded by 5 percent while the import target from the socialist countries was not only fulfilled, but even exceeded by more than 10 percent. The positive aspect here is the fact that the exporting enterprises have more fully realized the importance of their position and their obligations toward the Czechoslovak economy.

In engineering products, for example, by raising their technological standard 10 percent, one can get much higher than average prices--up to 30-50 percent more. On the other hand, a 10 percent lower technological standard forces one to lower prices by 15-25 percent. When the technological standard is 40-50 percent lower, the product as a rule cannot be sold on the world market. For a warning and a lesson, let us look at 1977. The main reasons for the low prices that some [of our] products brought on foreign markets were their slow innovation cycle or their low degree of innovation. Only about 2 to 2.5 percent of the products (of the total product volume) were up to world standards. When we add to that the cost of compensation to foreign customers, in 1977 we inflicted ourselves losses amounting to KCS 302.4 million in trade parity or 0.29 percent of the exports' total. The main cause of complaints--low quality. In that year the complaints concentrated on the following enterprises: Elitex of Nitra, Povazske Engineering Works of Povazska Bystrica, ZTS of Martin, Vihorlat of Snina, TOS of Trencin, railroad cars of Poprad, Strojsmalt's production-economic unit, Chirana's production-economic unit, and Tesla of Ostrava. At that time, for example, in the export of television sets to the FRG, foreign customers lodged complaints up to 50 percent of the deliveries' overall value [sentence as published]. As a result, on the average five technicians worked the entire year at the customers' [repair shops] eliminating defects that had their root in production, namely because of poor quality. Those complaints pertained to about 15 types of defects, about 50 percent of the sets could not be sold in the condition in which they were delivered.

ALL-TRADE UNION CONFERENCES BEGIN

Kapek, Hoffman Appearances

LD242342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] All-trade union conferences started in Prague, Bratislava and nine other regional towns today.

Their deliberations mark the culmination of an important period in which members of the revolutionary trade union movement have taken stock of their work during the past five years.

The proceedings of the Prague all-trade union conference were attended by a delegation of the Prague city CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee. In a discussion, Comrade Kapek paid tribute to the honest and many-sided activity of Prague's trade union members, aimed at achieveing the principal objective of transforming Prague gradually into an exemplary socialist metropolis. He went on to stress that the liquidation of the shortfall in production which had occurred in January of this year must not be a matter of mere quantitative fulfillment but above all a question of quality and the range of products.

The proceedings of the city all-trade union conference in Bratislava was attended by a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, a member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. Delegates stressed the contribution made by trade union bodies in creating good conditions to enable the working people to participate in the development of work initiative to mark the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. To mark the occasion, Bratislava working people adopted approximately 600 combined and a number of enterprise-wide and factory-wide pledges.

All conferences have voiced the determination of trade union members to do their utmost to fulfill the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the 9th All-Trade Union Congress. Members of the revolutionary trade union movement see the path to the fulfillment of the conclusions of these congresses above all in the raising of effectiveness of production and quality of work, in the saving of materials, energy and raw materials as well as in the raising of the quality of political and organizational activity and the consistent fulfillment of comprehensive social programs.

Hoffmann Speech

LD242350 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the capital cities of Prague and Bratislava and in nine regional centers the regional all-trade union conferences today came to an end. They appraised the part played by trade unions toward realizing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the 9th All-Trade Union Congress and assessed tasks for the coming period. The agenda for today's meetings was further discussion, election of regional bodies, and approval of final decisions.

As is apparent from the reports we have received on the proceedings of some of the conferences, it can be stated in general that the wide range of problems arising from specific trade union work was fully covered in the discussions. The delegation focused attention primarily on developing labor initiative, while also analyzing aspects of mass political work, apprentice training and the reserves of socialist labor brigades, and concern for the working man.

The decisions adopted at the conferences direct attention to a further improvement in the activities of the revolutionary trade union movement, stressing the development of working activity and concern for the working man. Today's proceedings included speeches by the heads of delegations from the top trade union bodies. Most telling in this direction were the remarks made at today's conference of Bratislava trade unionists by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council:

[Hoffmann--begin recording in Czech] The annual meetings and conferences have confirmed that the Czechoslovak working people, 90 percent of whom belong to the revolutionary trade union movement, actively support in their everday labor the domestic and external policies of the CPCZ, and that the revolutionary trade union movement, which has in recent years grown bigger and stronger, is resolute and capable of contributing even more decisively to implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

During this period the very practical significance of the work of the revolutionary trade union movement and its substantive share in achieving results have also become manifest. I do not refer here only to political education, agitation or organizational tasks carried out by the unions, or the political committedness of their memberships, both men and women, which especially constitutes a particularly important springboard for success. We can also cite a whole succession of very specific contributions by the revolutionary trade union movement, which could be expressed precisely in numerical form.

The "trade union billion"--which has recently and unjustifiably slipped somewhat away from the concentrated focus of our attention--the billion of economies in raw materials, materials, fuels and energy in 1978 delivered, despite these material economies worth more than KCS 1.3 billion. The credit account of inventors and innovators has been enriched during the past 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan by approximately KCS 20 billion. The contribution by the socialist labor brigade movement, which extends to 200,000 collectives and 2.5 million members, in fulfilling tasks, even under extraordinary difficult conditions, is undeniable. Trade unionists gave up 26 million hours of voluntary work to their factories and to the republic, primarily to projects which will prove of long-term social usefulness. The results of the work of the "ten thousand workers" and the voluntary activitists in the sector of health protection, work safety and sickness insurance are generally acknowledged.

Nor can we fail to mention the self-sacrificing, efficient and useful work put in by trade union officials and members during the first days and weeks of this year, and their contribution to overcoming the aftermath of the unfavorable climatic conditions as reflected in the fuel and energy situation and as manifested in manufacturing industry. [end recording]

JAKES, JANIK TOUR BRATISLAVA CHEMICAL FAIR

LD251356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The International Chemical Trade Fair, INCHEBA '79, in Bratislava was today visited by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Accompanied by Jan Janovic, the Slovak minister of agriculture and food, they toured some of the stands at the fair.

ACTIVITY OF AUXILIARY PUBLIC SECURITY CORPS DISCUSSED

AU251512 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Eduard Ivancik article: "They Act Promptly and Efficiently]

[Summary] "We meet them day and night, in villages and towns, on the roads and during all kinds of important sociocultural and sport events.

At the expense of their leisure time they help the national security corps maintain public order and safety and the smoothness of road traffic and protect social and private property. Through their engaged work, preventive-educational activities and timely and efficient actions these citizens sporting the yellow bands on their arms have earned the trust and genuine public authority they deserve.

"There are now 2,930 groups of the Auxiliary Public Security Corps in Slovakia with 22,834 members. They are registering ever better results, both in the quantity and quality aspects of their work. The recent district conferences provided unmistakeable evidence of this. Last year members of the auxiliary public security added 2.75 million hours to their successful balance sheet. Their service was not without purpose. They apprehended 788 perpetrators of criminal acts, 856 prepetrators of offenses, 293 wanted persons and 10 violators of state borders."

In addition to this, members of the Auxiliary Public Security Corps devoted themselves to preventive-educational activities. The effect of this meritorious activity cannot be expressed in figures.

"In east Slovakia 21 units focus on preventive-educational activities among the Gypsy population--the youth in particular--on preventing immoral and violent punishable acts, in which our Gypsy fellow-citizens have a large share. Several citizens of Gypsy origin also work actively in these units.

"There are also good experiences with two units consisting exclusively of women. One of them is in the second borough of Bratislava, the other one in Presov. However, it would be desirable to substantially increase their number in the Auxiliary Public Security Corps, particularly in towns with a large female population, in which there are more frequent occurances of violations of our legal and moral norms."

Several units have been awarded with state decorations for their work. It is, however, necessary to further improve the work of each unit and each member in order to help eliminate all negative phenomena from our society.

CENTRAL BOHEMIA CPCZ SESSION DEALS WITH ECONOMY, PARTY EXCHANGE

AU252115 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["FL"-signed report: "Do Not Tolerate Formalism"]

[Summary] "The central Bohemia regional party committee dealt on Thursday [21 June] with the fulfillment of tasks concerning the exchange of CPCZ membership cards and in the sphere of economy. The deliberations were attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno."

The report of the regional party committee's presidium, delivered by Secretary Josef Strejc, dealt with the preparations for the exchange of party cards, stressing that the higher engagement of each communist in party work must become the political goal of this action.

The subsequent discussion revealed that the production shortfall in the region, caused by the problems in energy supplies at the beginning of the year, which originally amounted to KCS750 million has been reduced to KCS380 million.

"Although it is anticipated that the production shortfall will be made up for in the third quarter of the year, one cannot be satisfied with the fulfillment of the individual indexes. Average wages exceed, for example, the fulfillment of labor productivity by 1.8 percent and the planned costs, too, are considerably surpassed. Neither the planned structure of sales for the domestic and foreign markets, of profits and of production consumption is being insured. The situation in agriculture--especially in milk procurement where the timetable was fulfilled only 90.8 percent by the end of May--is also complicated."

The regional party committee session stressed that the assigned party tasks connected with the exchange of party cards must focus on eliminating these weak spots.

"This was also noted in the statement of Comrade Beno who appraised the procedure concerning the exchange of CPCZ membership cards in central Bohemia and the comprehensive preparation for its realization. He stressed the significance of the interviews for the consistent fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program and pointed out that formalism must not be tolerated. He pointed to the need for increasing the effectiveness of party work and for a differentiated approach in assigning tasks to individual communists and to the contribution of a critical attitude to the further activity. In summing up he said that the exchange of membership cards must result in the steadily improving work of the party organizations and in their more effective influence on the solution of political and economic questions."

BRIEFS

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received on 20 June M. Dmochowski, Polish deputy minister of foreign affairs. In a friendly talk they discussed questions concerning the further consolidation of mutual relations and the intensification of comradely cooperation between the CSSR and Poland. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR CULTURE MINISTER--H.J. Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, who is in the CSSR to attend the "CSSR-GDR Days of Friendship and Culture", arrived in Bratislava on 24 June for a 3-day visit. He was welcomed by Slovak Minister of Culture M. Valek. G. Neid, GDR consul in Bratislava, was also present. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING CUBAN DELEGATION--A study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, led by Aldo Alvarez, head of a Central Committee department, arrived on 15 June in Prague at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. It was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Vaclav Janousek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, other CPCZ Central Committee workers and Eladio Aguiar Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FUEL MINISTER TO AUSTRIA--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of power and fuels, departed on 18 June for Austria for a visit of several days at the invitation of Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade and industry. [Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SOVIET AIR SQUADRON IN USSR

LD261712 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The GDR military delegation headed by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, which is paying an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, today visited an air force unit. Squadron pilots demonstrated how quickly they could be combat-ready and fulfill their military tasks for the protection of the work of peaceful construction.

During the visit to the unit there were cordial meetings and exchanges of experience. Topics in the talks between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army which began yesterday are current development problems of the socialist armed forces and the education of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. The consolidation of cooperation between the armed forces was also dicussed.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffman expressed the conviction that the visit would further strengthen the active feelings of German-Soviet friendship and camaraderie that exists in both peoples and states.

TEXT OF HONECKER TOAST FOR GREEK CP LEADER PUBLISHED

AU261220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["Erich Honecker toast: 'We Communists Do All for the Peoples' Well-Being,' at a dinner for Greek CP Secretary Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (KKE) in Berlin on 21 June 1979"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kharilaos Florakis,

Dear women and men comrades,

It is a great pleasure for us to welcome today leading representatives of the combat-tested KKE with which we have been linked by friendship for decades in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is with deep satisfaction that I am able to note that the firm, fraternal combat alliance between our two parties has been reaffirmed in our talks which have just been concluded. Complete agreement exists between us with respect to all basic political and ideological problems.

The characteristics common to the SED and the KKE are marked by the desire to do everything possible for the well-being of the peoples of their countries, for our common great cause. It is in this spirit that we are also fulfilling the legacy of the German communists and antifascists as well as that of the Greek patriots who at one time fought against the Nazi occupiers, side by side with the EIAS people's liberation army.

In its glorious 60-year history the KKE has always proved to be a vanguard of the national and social liberation of Greece. Compelled to go underground for more than 30 years, it held aloft the banner of national independence, freedom and proletarian solidarity despite persecutions, reprisals and terror. So it was during the resistance to the fascist occupiers, later against the armed intervention of English and American imperialism and against the fascist junta. Our Greek fraternal party has conducted this struggle with maximum consistence in the spirit of a genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

At no time did the reaction succeed in smashing the KKE or in ousting it from the country's political life because, as a revolutionary party of the workers class, it is deeply rooted in the people. Like the mythological Anteus it is inseparably linked with the Greek people and therefore is invincible.

Pleasure Over the Strengthened Position of Your Party

Dear Greek comrades,

We know that today you are engaged under new conditions in a complicated struggle against the subjection of your home country to NATO and the EEC, for national independence, for the political and social rights of the Greek working people, for creating an antimonoply democracy. The fact gives us great pleasure and satisfaction that in doing so you have been able to impressively strengthen the positions and authority of your party.

We regard your successes as the result of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of your country by the combat-tested principled leadership collective of the KKE with our dear comrade and friend Kharilaos Florakis at the head. They are the results of the untiring commitment of the Greek communists to implementing the decisions of your 10th party congress which adopted a clear program for an independent, truly democratic Greece and pointed out the road to socialism.

I would like to avail myself of our meeting today to affirm that we shall also in the future support in solidarity the struggle of our Greek comrades.

The Results of the Vienna Meeting Are Most Important For Disarmament

Dear women and men comrades,

In the international field our two parties regard it as a primary task to make every possible effort to secure peace, to consolidate and expand international detente and to achieve progress in disarmament. The results of the Vienna meeting between our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and U.S. President Carter are of a maximum importance for this. We welcome the signing of the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, and of the other documents. This is a realistic step on the road of complementing and promoting political detente through actions leading to arms limitation and disarmament.

Once again it has been confirmed what a persistent and constructive peace policy the Soviet Union pursues and what an immense contribution it makes to solving those difficult problems which are linked with bringing about concrete measures toward disarmament. There must be no World War III. Mankind shall live in peace. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is also aiming all its efforts at this goal. We are of the opinion that it is now essential to put a wrench in the works of the opponents of arms limitation and disarmament and to achieve the ratification of SALT II so that the positive effects of the treaty can fully develop and exert a favorable influence on the solution of further international questions.

Dear comrades,

In a few months the GDR will commemorate its 30th anniversary.

The working people of all classes and strata are preparing this significant event with great activities to strengthen our socialist worker-peasant power. They are thereby affirming their firm affinity with the socialist fatherland in which those things are being implemented in life for which the best of our people have fought over many generations and for which they laid down their lives.

What we have created in three decades is the common work of people and party. In doing this we were not spared difficulties nor sacrifices. The life of the people in our country has basically changed for the better since the establishment of the worker-peasant power. Fraternally linked with the Soviet Union and the other states of our community, the GDR has proved to be a stable factor of socialism and peace in Europe.

In keeping with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress we are continuing to fashion the developed socialist society; we are working constantly to enhance the peoples' material and cultural standard of living and to create the prerequisites for the transition to communism. We regard this as a task by means of which we are concurrently fulfilling our internationalistic responsibility because strengthening socialism is in the interests of peace and of the peoples' national and social liberation.

The Visit Is an Expression of Close Relations

Dear comrade Kharilaos Florakis,

Dear comrades and friends,

Your visit is an expression of the close, fraternal relations between our parties and we are convinced that it will further deepen the combat alliance between our parties. It also reflects the increase in the role and influence of the international communist movement.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to

--The well-being of our dear friend and comrade, Kharilaos Florakis, of our Comrades Dhimitris Gontikas, Katina Zakharatou and Alekos Alvanos,

--The further strengthening of the KKE and to

--New successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism.

SED'S HORST DOHLUS MEETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

AU262050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLA"D in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN-corr /ND)--On Friday [22 June] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] received Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, in Ulaanbaatar.

During the fraternal meeting Horst Dohlus conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

In the course of the talk the firm and fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples were emphasized. These relations are continuing to develop successfully on the basis of the 1977 friendship treaty. The firm will was confirmed to work for the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace at the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

Following a decision by the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Monogolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal awarded Horst Dohlus with the Red Banner Order of the Mongolian People's Republic for his merits in the deepening of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

The friendly meeting was also attended by Guenter Glende, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for the Administration of Economic Enterprises, and GDR ambassador Egon Rommel.

Horst Dohlus concluded an exchange of experience lasting for several days with the MPRP Central Committee on questions of the implementation of the party's leading role and the activity of the party organs and basic organizations for the implementation of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress and the MPRP's Seventeenth Party Congress.

He had fruitful talks and cordial meetings with Sampilyn Jalan-aajab, Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, as well as with party leadership and working people of the light industry in Ulaanbaatar and with stockbreeders in Dorono Gobi Aymag.

SED OFFICIAL MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY LEADER IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD270553 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--ADN correspondent--the executive secretary general of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party [CCM], Pius Maekwa, recieved in Dar es Salaam on Monday a delegation of the SED Central Committee which ismaking a stopover in Tanzania. The delegation is headed by Johanna Toepfer, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB.

Pius Kaekwa expressed his satisfaction at the good relations existing between Tanzania and the GDR. He stressed in the course of the friendly talk that in the opinion of the CCM the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons signed by the USSR and the United States "is a great stride towards the consolidation of peace."

The delegation also had a meeting with the deputy secretary general of the Tanzanian Trade Union Federation Juwata, P.S. Macha. During the conversation, Macha praised the relations between the FDGB and the Juwata, which had long been expressed "in the good cooperation between our trade unions in various spheres."

MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS AWARD TO MOSCOW CABLE WORKS

LD271046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1956 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--(ADN correspondent)--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (DSF), today presented a DSF banner to the staff of Moskabel, the Moscow cable works. The award honors the work over many years by the cable works branch of the society of friendship with the GDR in deepening fraternal relations with the "Wilhelm Pieck" cable combine in Berlin and the people of the GDR. In his speech at a meeting with Moskabel workers, Erich Mueckenberger said that the GDR people feel pleasure and satisfaction at the close and all-round relations of friendship which extend to all areas of social life in the GDR and Soviet Union. The preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary again show the depth and breadth of the solidarity of both peoples. On the same day the delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

COMMENTATOR NOTES CHANGE AT NATO TOP COMMAND

DW270916 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 22 Jun 79 DW

[Knut Hensler commentary]

[Text] [Moderator's introduction] A week from now an important change will take place in the NATO top leadership. The incumbent supreme commander for Europe, General Haig, will retire in late June. His successor is Gen Bernard Rogers, currently the supreme commander of the ground forces in the United States. Knut Hensler will now be dealing with some views advocated by Rogers.

[Hensler] Gen Bernard Rogers will be given probably the most influential post which NATO has. Effective 1 July he will not only be the supreme commander of the armed forces of the United States in Europe but will, at the same time, gain the supreme command over all armed forces of the pact in Europe, meaning, more than 4 million soldiers will then be under his command. This is tantamount to 66 divisions with 11,000 tanks, half a dozen air armies with more than 3,000 planes, several naval fleets and, last not least, about 7,000 atom bombs and nuclear warheads stockpiled in Western Europe.

Thus all told, Rogers will then be the boss of a military potential whose dimensions and thus dangerousness is unprecedented in history. Meanwhile, people in the Brussels NATO headquarters have voiced the conviction that they could not imagine a better man for this post than General Rogers. The 57-year-old general, graduate of West Point and Oxford, in 1953 gathered war experience in Korea, and he was also on the scene when the United States tried to bomb Vietnam back into the stone age. He is an advocate of the so-called forward defense of NATO and wants to modernize the troops of the pact in both nuclear and conventional armament.

Last night Rogers also advocated the stationing of the neutron bomb west of the Elbe River so as to effectively counteract a Soviet attack, as he put it. This, I think, will suffice to characterize the new supreme commander of NATO. His concept is absolutely identical with that of departing General Haig, and Rogers probably will also be excellently cooperating with Josef Luns, the secretary general of NATO. Just 24 hours earlier Luns had defined his stance on the SALT II agreement just signed and demanded a modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons with the same justification, by the way, of the Soviet danger.

In other words, NATO's top leadership has not left any doubt about its negative position toward this treaty and its spirit; for the SALT II agreement in particular is aimed at quantitatively limiting the most expensive and most dangerous mass destruction weapons and at halting their qualitative perfection. In the nuclear-strategic sphere it insures parity between the Soviet Union and the United States and, beyond that, it puts shackles on the atomic arms race. Thus on the whole it is a stimulant for further disarmament and arms limitation negotiations, and for this very reason this document has so far met with a positive echo in many places in the West.

But as I said, there is also the other side, those critics of the SALT II accords who time and again raise their voices now. Yet what is hiding behind their reservations and objections is nothing but a fundamental resistance to the concept of disarmament and arms control. The new NATO supreme commander, General Rogers, at any rate, just like his colleague Luns, is moving along this line and thus continue the course which NATO has been persistently pursuing for the past 30 years.

L'UNITA PUBLISHES EXCERPTS FROM HAVEMANN INTERVIEW

LD251215 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report on interview with GDR dissident writer Robert Havemann published by TAGESZEITUNG: "How I View Socialism"]

[Text] We publish below lengthy excerpts from an interview which Robert Havemann granted to the FRG leftwing daily TAGESZEITUNG, following the recent lifting of the measures limiting his freedoms. In this interview the GDR Marxist scholar deals with relations between the two Germanies and analyzes the trends in contemporary capitalism and the meaning of the socialist outlook.

[Question] You and Wolf Biermann have often said that you live in the "best part" of Germany. As we all know, over the past 2 and 1/2 years you have had some extremely bitter experiences with this state. Has anything changed in your opinion about living in the better half of the German state?

[Answer] No, I am still of the opinion that the GDR is the better German state. Of course this does not mean that the GDR is a good state, since from some viewpoints it is in fact a bad state. From the historical viewpoint, however, the GDR is one step ahead of the FRG. To take the decisive step toward socialism in the FRG or other Western capitalist states it is still necessary to overcome more dangerous adversaries than those which exist in the GDR. In the GDR and the other countries of so-called real socialism there is a state monopoly and this naturally has certain capitalist traits. We do not yet have socialism, but we are already without capitalism.

[Question] Since you yourself now refer to the shortcomings in the GDR's system, I can only regard your thesis of the "better half" of Germany only in the sense that this better part is extremely incomplete, but less imperfect than the part of Germany from which I come. However, if it is imperfect an effort must be made to improve it. How is it possible to create needs for which people would be willing to fight in a country whose state is so strong?

[Answer] In my opinion, in our state it is not a matter of gradually changing society by means of demonstrations, marches and protests. Here it is a matter of completing a revolution which began some time ago, and specifically revolution from above. As in Czechoslovakia in 1968: There we saw that this is possible....

[Question] But we also saw what the reaction to such events is.

[Answer] That was not Czechoslovakia's reaction, however, but a reaction from outside. The invaders felt threatened and indeed the Politburo's power was threatened. In Czechoslovakia at that time the party leadership was occupied by a majority prepared to bring about that change of course and that majority took the decisive step toward socialist democracy. But the fact that that great effort subsequently failed was not because it was impossible in principle within such systems, but simply because it was violently attacked from outside.

[Question] How do you think such an attempt could be prevented in future?

[Answer] It would have to be made possible by the general political situation in the world. The Soviet Union is very keen to have a calm Europe, which will in a sense guard its rear.

Indeed it does not now feel threatened by the capitalist states of Europe or even by America, but by one of the most unpredictable world powers, China. I am not in a position to assess whether that threat really is as great as it is at present reckoned to be by the Soviet Union. However, it is certainly a threat that that country is taking most seriously. On the other hand, the USSR has now created for itself a good political foundation for the struggle against its adversaries in the Near East and Middle East, as far as Vietnam and also in the Arab and African states. This cannot be classified simply as a mere desire for power, because this desire to assert itself is very largely a desire for security, that is, a desire for defensive power. Be that as it may, I do not believe that, in the event of a clash between European socialist states, a disagreement among the parties, a socialist tumult or a further attempt at socialist democracy, the Soviet Union would again do what it did in Czechoslovakia in 1968, which caused immeasurable harm to the entire socialist movement of the whole world and which, thank God, is now slowly being hidden in oblivion.

Gravest Threats

Furthermore, there was also the bitter experience of the 1968 events, the events in France, which led to a new movement in Europe, Eurocommunism. I do not believe that the USSR wants a harsh confrontation with the Eurocommunist comrades. On the contrary, I believe that in the coming decade the world will have to tackle much graver threats than could be posed to the individual politburos by the more reasonable action of party members. I believe that Moscow knows this too.

[Question] What are these threats?

[Answer] First the economic threats posed by the enormous crises of capitalism. For instance, the U.S. defense secretary announces that if that country's material interests (oil, and so forth) in the Near East are threatened, it will even resort to force of arms to restore order in those territories. That kind of language makes you shudder. Then there is the unemployment in the West. Unless the trade unions manage to secure a 35- or 25-hour week, unemployment will increase to an intolerable extent and this will eventually lead to an extremely dangerous aggravation of the situation.

Consider, for instance, the possible reactionary developments in the FRG.

[Question] To return to our starting point, namely the "better half" of Germany, it is impossible to find an answer to this purely on the basis of an ideological stance. You must also consider whether the country's people are aware that, at least in certain respects, they are living in the better half of Germany. Now, with regard to yourself, you certainly could not say that, because as far as you personally are concerned, it would certainly be easier to live in the other half of Germany.

Some Comparisons

[Answer] First I would like to say something about my position. I feel that I am in a position to say that I am now better off here than I would be working as a teacher in the FRG, apart from the fact that in that country I would probably be prevented from doing so by the Berufsverbot [prohibition against practicing a certain profession]. [paragraph continues]

The only thing that attracts me in the West is the opportunity to be able to leave at any time. I cannot leave here, unfortunately, whereas there I could do so any time...

[Question] You could leave and then return, because the problem is precisely this: here they would certainly let you go willingly.

[Answer] That is correct. The freedom to come and go as you please is the only thing that really attracts me in the West. But on the other hand I am not attracted by the lifestyle and the material advantages. As far as the GDR's workers are concerned, their material situation--though not expressed in terms of cash and the quantity of goods that they can purchase--is in fact better than that of workers in the FRG. They do not work intensively in the enterprises and are not placed under that terrible stress. When they fall sick or grow old they do not experience lack of social security. Here they are secure in their own jobs. Nobody can simply dismiss them, unless by chance they have said something against the party. Nevertheless, even this is not always regarded as so much of a tragedy and in the final analysis people are careful about what they say about the party. This, if you like, is the negative side to this country, while the positive side is accounted for by the great social security. When women have children they enjoy long leave and do not have to work for almost a whole year, unless they want to, and they do not lose their jobs because of it.

Furthermore, there is greater interest among the population in politics, literature, ideas and information: there is a hunger for it, precisely because that hunger is not satisfied. In my opinion, in this state, however bad it is, people live better than in the wealthier and economically more advanced West. This applies to me personally too. On the other hand, I am happy here because I can always find people with whom I can have contracts and who are sympathetic.

[Question] Could you cite a few specific examples for us, of course without endangering anyone? Have you noticed any reactions among your fellow citizens since your 9 May "release?"

[Answer] Of course I have, and some of them have been extremely obvious. It would not be appropriate for me to name names. Innumerable people who do not know me greet and congratulate me. Also, now that everyone has absolute faith in me, they talk to me very openly and honestly--more so than with any other person they know. You cannot imagine how good it makes you feel, how much good that can do you. And this gives me a new hope. I am convinced, as I have already said, that in these countries we are closer then any other country in the world to the great historic step toward socialist democracy, as was attempted in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

This is the positive side to the matter, especially if we can also count on the aid of the West European communist parties, which can intelligently criticize real socialism and even condemn it, proceeding from stances which are not anticommunist or simply social democratic. In that case we will succeed.

BRIEFS

RETURN OF NAVY SHIPS--After calls at the ports of Sevastopol (USSR), Constanta (Romania) and Varna (Bulgaria), the ships Otto von Guericke and Wilhelm Pieck were heading for home on Sunday. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

KADAR RECEIVES PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY OFFICIAL

LD251656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama, who is in our country on an official visit. They informed each other about the activities of the two parties, exchanged views concerning the current tasks of the communist and workers movement and discussed the international situation, with particular reference to the Caribbean area. Janos Kadar reaffirmed the solidarity of our party and people with the struggle being waged by the communists and all progressive forces in Panama against imperialist interference and for independence.

GDR, ZAMBIA AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD230347 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, today received Rudolf Rossmeisl, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, who presented his credentials.

Also on Friday Pal Losonczi received Siyanga Xavier Quicksett Shimabale, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia, who presented his credentials to the president.

MARJAI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF ECONOMISTS

LD220234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Coordination between production and consumption has improved in the Hungarian economy since the December 1978 resolution of the Central Committee, and the structure of production is being reshaped. This was stressed by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai when he opened the 18th conference of economists at Szekszard.

Jozsef Marjai added: Strengthening the economic balance during the coming plan period is a task of fundamental importance. Both planning and direction must serve this aim.

The deputy premier said: At times enterprises still place their own interests above the interests of the economy as a whole; at times this is facilitated by the regulators. The regulators must stimulate the manufacture of semifinished products, because up to now the enterprises have been interested in the manufacture of finished products. This meant that a significant proportion of parts had to be imported.

Nor is energy utilization rational in our country: We use more energy in producing one unit of the national income than countries rich in fuel do. Consequently, a comprehensive program must be worked out for mobilizing our entire society for energy conservation.

The deputy premier pointed out that in the future workers with initiative must receive more encouragement. He said diligent, punctual work deserves greater material and moral recognition.

MINISTER OF METALLURGY, MACHINE INDUSTRY VIEWS STATUS OF INDUSTRY

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jun 79 p 5 WA

[Text] In a speech minister of finance [Lajos Faluvegi] discussed the need for technical modernization. Insofar as the machine industry was concerned, he said: "Nearly 20 percent of our enterprises fail to attain even the average industrial income." Istvan Soltesz, minister [of metallurgy and machine industry], replied concisely: "I consider the remarks of the minister of finance and the comments, including those of the workers of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, realistic and self-critical. In the interest of improving balance, the machine industry, including the enterprises under the supervision of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, will increase dollar exports by 22 to 24 percent over last year. This calls for better work from all of us. The backlog of orders of our enterprises is relatively high now, amounting to over 80 percent of their annual plan. Comparison of enterprise plans reveals that the increase in imports of productive parts will probably amount to 8 to 9 percent. The greater dynamism of exports as compared to imports naturally results in a substantial improvement of the foreign exchange balance of the enterprises under our supervision. This year the national economic plan calls for more development: thus the expansion of the steel mills of the Danubian Iron Works and the Lenin Metallurgical Works must be completed on schedule and in the prescribed manner. Investment targets for the machine industry will decrease by 10 percent as compared to last year. As a result of the steps we have taken, we expect fulfillment to approximate plan goals. In regard to manpower, there was a reduction of manpower last year, but not always in the desired areas. This year we intend to practice better thought-out manpower management, and the results of this are already apparent at some enterprises. We shall make further efforts to transform the production structure more rapidly, to make use of more differentiated wage systems, to increase the responsibility of managers."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE--The Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] delegation has signed 3-year cooperation agreements with the leaders of the youth organizations of Angola and Mozambique. The KISZ delegation has returned home. Leader of the delegation Janos Barabas, secretary of KISZ Central Committee, said that in the future delegations will visit these two African countries, which recently gained their independence, more often. Angola and Mozambique will also send more young people to our country, so we can get to know each other's life and the work of the youth organizations better. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD]

PAP REPORTS CARTER LETTER TO GIEREK

LD262154 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek received today U.S. Ambassador to Poland William E. Schaufele.

The ambassador presented Gierek with a personal letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES PZPR APPROACH TO COMPLAINTS

AU261837 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A working delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Boris Yakovlev, head of the Central Committee Department of letters, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation studied the forms and methods of party activity in the area of receiving and examining citizens' letters and complaints and the ways in which they are dealt with. The guests had talks with Zygmunt Olesnicki, head of the Central Committee Bureau of Letters and Inspection, with Lodz committee and with Plock and Gdansk Voivodship Committees.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The meeting was attended by Vasiliy Sviryn, councilor-minister of the USSR embassy in Warsaw.

SOVIET ARBITRATION BOARD DELEGATION ON STUDY VISIT

AU261838 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the State Board of Arbitration attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR has visited Poland under chief arbiter Evgeniy Anisimov.

During the visit in our country the delegation studied the activities of the State Economic Arbitration Board in Poland, its role in fostering correct economic relations in social life and the ways and means of strengthening and developing cooperation among units of the socialized economy in order to implement the national economic and socio-economic plans for the country's development. The sides devoted particular attention to the problems of further tightening and promoting the cooperation among the arbitration boards of the fraternal socialist countries.

The delegation visited Wroclaw and Walbrzych where it studied the arbitration practices in these regions of the country and the activities aimed at promoting prevention and information.

Evgeniy Anisimov, chief arbiter of the State Board of Arbitration of the USSR, and V. Maisuradze, chief arbiter of the State Board of Arbitration of the Georgian Soviet Republic, were received by Teodor Palimaka, head of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department. The meeting was attended by Edward Zachajkiewicz, chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Board, and Lev Klepatskiy, first secretary of the USSR embassy in Poland.

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER ARRIVES 25 JUNE

LD252204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Reiulf Steen, the leader of the Norwegian Labor Party, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He was welcomed at the Warsaw airport by Ryszard Frelek. The Polish-Norwegian talks have begun in the Central Committee building.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES OUTSTANDING NCO'S

AU220912 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16-18 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 15 June meeting with outstanding regular noncommissioned officers]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, W Jaruzelski stressed that regular noncommissioned officers make a crucial contribution to the armed forces, combat strength and capacity and pointed out that the corps of noncommissioned officers had gained in strength and had consolidated and that it is deeply involved in the life of the armed forces not only as an active participant in the implementation of the tasks facing these forces, but also as conscious coproducer of specific processes and solutions.

The minister of defense recalled that the present and the future outlined new, even more ambitious aims. The modern character of the army, he said, consists above all in highly qualified cadres of specialists who are properly trained in handling complicated technological equipment and hardware. This also makes it necessary to get to know the soldiers better and to exert more influence on servicemen under training, whose specific qualities and abilities require that their immediate superiors possess much higher skills and educational virtues. The extensive possibilities for educational advancement and for gaining increasingly higher master qualifications help fulfill these requirements.

Further the minister of defense stressed that the corps of regular noncommissioned officers fulfills a role that is so important that nothing essential can take place within the armed forces without its participation. If shortcomings are noted anywhere it means, among other things, that effective performance on noncommissioned officers was lacking in such a case. Solicitude to insure service and work conditions helps improve and develop the noncommissioned officers. We should bear in mind, however, that the authority of the corps is determined by the noncommissioned officers themselves--by their efforts to raise their qualifications, to cultivate their personal culture and to display model attitudes, discipline, organizational and socialist honesty and a positive approach in service and outside service. Noncommissioned officers are not only soldiers, teachers, but also educators amd experts in military regulations and in the skills they have acquired.

In conclusion, W. Jaruzelski expressed his satisfaction with meeting outstanding noncommissioned officers and thanked them for their training efforts to date. He also wished them new successes in military service and prosperity in their personal lives.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT RED CROSS CONGRESS 24 JUNE

AU261820 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, at the 24 June Warsaw session of the Seventh National Congress of the Polish Red Cross]

[Excerpt] We pay profound tribute to those who have created the Polish and International Red Cross movement and we appreciate the noble nature of their humanist intentions. We also appreciate the contribution of all your predecessors to the improvement of people-to-people relations. At the same time, however, we cannot help noting that the system whose aim is the good of man and the system that regards man as the highest value has created the need for a new and much higher quality of these relations. This means that each one of us must determine his own personality and his own "humaneness" through his attitude to society as a group of people and to other human individuals.

Only by way of joint efforts are we able to dedicate all present and future material assets and, as people say, the entire "world of matter," to the service of man and thereby to improve man himself, to liquidate the threat of his alienation and, paraphrasing Marx's words, to insure that products do not exercise dominance over producers.

If we take a look from this standpoint on a developed socialist society, the construction of which is our aim, we will be right in defining it as a "community in favor of man." In this way we stress the creation of conditions for developing the individual character of each member of that community, the riches of which we see in the uniqueness of each human being within it. This means that each such being must show his solicitude for the good of the group in which he lives--beginning with the smallest social cell through the nation and the entire mankind. This is because there is and there can be no genuine and complete involvement of the group in favor of individuals if a sense of mutual interdependence is lacking and if we fail to draw all the consequences flowing from our mutual duties binding on all of us.

The fulfillment of these conditions is the only reliable guarantee that efforts to achieve a comprehensive development of each man will be successful and that social possibilities for the fulfillment of his personal ambitions and wishes in complete compatibility with the interests of the community will be present. Since man fulfills his nature only in action, in activity among people, he can prove his humaneness only through action. The more he is aware of the fact that others need him, the more he is conscious of his own, human worth.

This is why whatever you are doing and plan to do is of such importance. Through your active attitude to those who need help you refine those who give this help. You contribute to the enrichment of the potential of human hearts and mind on a scale mapped out by our socialist ideology and on a scale of true man.

On behalf of the highest authorities of our state I wish you every success in your important work. May each day of this work increase your joy in creating the values that are intangible but also the most positive.

MEPA ATTENDS LODZ PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD242226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Lodz PZPR Committee was held today. The subject was the development of the transportation system of the Lodz Urban Voivodship and the further improvement in transportation of passengers and goods. The plenum was attended by Jozef Mepa, member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment.

A plenum of the Party Voivodship Committee was also held in Jelenia Gora today. The agenda dealt with implementationof this year's socio-economic tasks in this voivodship. During the session it was stated that the enterprises of the Jalenia Gora Voivodship have implemented the 5-month plan of this year by 98 percent and the backlogs created in production at the beginning of this year are systematically being made up.

JAGIELSKI ATTENDS SZCZECIN 'DAYS OF THE SEA' CEREMONY

23 June Ceremony

LD242315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] A great demonstration by the people of the Szczecin region is taking place in Szczecin today to mark the traditional days of the sea. "Taking part are representatives of the maritime economy on the entire coast, numerous delegations from other parts of the country, particularly from factories which cooperate with the maritime economy or which are patrons of vessels of the Polish Merchant Marine. During the demonstration a speech was made by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier.

Address to Maritime Representatives

LD242316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Disptach from Szczecin on celebrations of the "Days of the Sea"]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The honored guests at the "Days of the Sea" celebrations were welcomed by the sirens of the Merchant Navy and Naval vessels. The representatives of the highest authorities--Mieczslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat; Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn; and Ministers Jerzy Olszewski and [name indistinct]--took their places at the rostrum located at the Waly Chrobrego. Also present were representatives of the party and administration authorities of the [?littoral] voivodships. In his speech Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said, among other things:

[Jagielski--begin recording] I have the honor to convey to you, representatives of the Polish maritime economy, from Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of our party, and from Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz. [applause] We welcome the 35th anniversary of the People's Poland with significant achievements, with the daily solid and hard work and with the deeds to commemorate it, through which we are continually multiplying our achievements. A prominent place in those achievements is taken by Szczecin and the whole Szczecin region. This is a region today which is of special importance for our maritime economy, which at the same time forms a dynamic center for industry, agriculture and food economy, as well as the center of sciences, culture and education for all of Eastern Pomerania and an important center for the national and foreign tourism area of our country.

The present decade is a new qualitative stage of the strengthening of the Polish position on the seas. As a result of implementation of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh congresses of the party, the development of the Polish maritime economy has been considerably accelerated and intensified, [words indistinct] has occupied such an important position as in the seventies. Thanks to all those activities we have achieved a marked improvement in our position in world shipping and transportation and in port management and fishing sectors. The intensification of the maritime economy has also become a stimulus for the accelerated development of the Littoral voivodships and of the whole northern macroregion [makroregion].

Today's level of development of the Polish maritime economy has been achieved through an effort by the whole nation. The role of this sector of national economy is at present greater than ever before. I wish, once again, to convey to all employees of the Polish maritime economy sincere thanks for their good work and selflessness and the solid performance of their duties. I direct particularly warm greetings to the families of seamen and fishermen, to their mothers, wives and children who always eagerly await the return of their sons, husbands and fathers. [applause] [end recording]

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF POPE'S VISIT

LD242255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A national conference of Catholic activists and intellectuals, members of the Christian Social Association has been held in Gdansk. It was attended by about 600 people from all parts of Poland and representatives of Christians in the GDR and the Soviet Union. They stressed the importance of Poland's 35 years of social and scholastic achievements and stated that a joint effort by all citizens was the basis of the country's prosperous development. Participants in the congress stressed the momentous importance which the visit paid to Poland by Pope John Paul II has had for the deepening of national unity, the foundation of good relations between state and church, and the development of relations between Poland and the Vatican.

LUKASZEWICZ PRESENTS TRYBUNA LUDU AWARDS

LD242334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The annual festival of TRYBUNA LUDU has opened today. One of its more important events was the award of the annual prizes given by this central organ of the party. This ceremony was held at the Central Committee building. Here is our report:

Chief editor of Trybuna Ludu Jozef Barecki warmly welcomed the guests at the ceremony. Among them were: Jerzy Lukaswewicz, deputy Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee [and chairman of the Editorial Council of the TRYBUNA LUDU]; the heads of the departments of the Central Committee--Kazimierz Rokoszewski for the Press, Radio and Television Department; Jerzy Muszynski for the Ideological and Training Work Department--and Minister of Culture and Arts Zygmunt Najdowski. Also present were the editors of 36 organs of the communist and workers parties from all over the world, and, of course, the numerous and heartily welcomed winners of the prizes.

The winners collected their prizes and on their behalf Doctor Stanislaw [name indistinct] from the Institute for the Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism conveyed their thanks. Comrade Jerzy Lukaszewicz, speaking to the winners, said:

[Lukaszewicz--begin recording] We are very glad that today we can award the prizes of the organ of the party Central Committee to our winners. These are the prizes of TRYBUNA LUDU, awarded in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish Peoples Republic and soon after TRYBUNA LUDU celebrated its 30th anniversary. I would like to say that we are full of respect for the esteemed winners, and the fact that through their work--scientific popularizing [upowszechnieniowa]--through their creativity in the sphere of culture, for their social initiatives and through their daily work they cause the program of the party, which maps out for Poland and the Poles the ambitious goals to be implemented. I think that we can say that it is through the people and implementing the policy for the people, that our party for the last 35 years has been creating the conditions for the development of Poland and the strengthening of socialism in Poland, so that the country can become a strong link in the socialist community and the people can live better.

And once again, with words of the greatest respect for our winners--after all, one becomes the winner of a TRYBUNA LUDU award only once--I would like to express the conviction that today's winners will attract other people to follow them and also become winners of TRYBUNA LUDU awards. I would like to wish our winners success in their scientific, creative and professional work, in their family life and also ask them for (?further) cooperation with TRYBUNA LUDU and wish them satisfaction with their work. [end recording]

BRIEFS

WATER COOPERATION WITH USSR--On 22 June Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski received Ivan Borodavchenko, plenipotentiary of the USSR Government for water control in border areas, including joint measures to insure the rational management of border rivers, to protect these rivers against pollution and to safeguard border areas against floods. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SOVIET MILITARY JUDICATURE DELEGATION--A delegation of the Soviet Military Judicature College, led by Lt Gen Georgiy Bushuyev, has visited Poland [dates not given], studied activities of the military chamber of the Supreme Court and of the Naval Court in Gdynia and exchanged experience on military judicial activities in the two countries. On 21 June the delegation was received by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH GREECE--In Warsaw the second session of the Polish-Greek Mixed Committee for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation has adopted a program for cooperation for 1980-82, which provides among other things for mutual artistic festivals, cooperation between cultural and scientific institutes and mutual grants of scholarship for work in culture and science. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU, CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE ORDERS

AU261042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu conferred the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, on Spiros Kiprianou, as an expression of valuation and of the good relations existing between Romania and Cyprus.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, conferred on President Nicolae Ceausescu and on Elena Ceausescu the highest Cypriot distinction "The Grand Cordon of the Makarios Order"--in token of high consideration and of the good relations established between Cyprus and Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. GOVERNORS VISIT

Ceausescu Reception 26 June

AU261346 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of U.S. governors representing the National Association of Governors of the U. S. A. formed of William Milliken, Governor of the state of Michigan and president of the association; Robert Ray, governor of Iowa; Richard Lamm, governor of Colorado, and George Weeks and Jerry Aplaire, advisers. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the SUF National Council, and Romeo Dragomirescu, deputy chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs. Also present was U. S. Ambassador to Bucharest Rudolph Aggrey.

On behalf of himself and of the delegation, the president of the National Association of Governors of the U. S. expressed warm thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted, and expressed great pleasure at meeting with the head of the Romanian state and at visiting our country and thus exploring new ways and means of expanding Romanian-American cooperation.

The two sides highlighted the ascending and fruitful evolution of the Romania-U. S. relations, which have been greatly promoted by contacts at the highest level in recent years in Bucharest and Washington. Thus, they emphasized the importance of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter, and of the agreements concluded for continuously promoting and developing the Romania-U. S. friendship and cooperation. They also expressed the view that ample possibilities still exist for intensifying and diversifying the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations between Romania and the United States.

The two sides emphasized the contribution that the U. S. National Association of Governors can and must make to expanding the relations of friendship, collaboration and all-round cooperation between our states and peoples. They also discussed aspects of the international political situation, and stressed the particular importance of implementing tangible measures to halt the arms race and effect disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to reduce military budgets and armaments. In this context, they expressed the view that the Soviet-American agreement and the new SALT II treaty constitute an important event in international life, a positive step toward creating conditions to halt the arms race and adopt measures for general, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to cut back military budgets, armaments and troops.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Burtica Reception

AU262044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on June 26 the delegation of American governors representing the U. S. National Governor's Association, which pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. The delegation includes William G. Milliken, Governor of Michigan, chairman of the association; Robert D. Ray, governor of Iowa; Richard D. Lamm, governor of Colorado, as well as advisers.

They discussed opportunities of further developing the trade relations, especially the economic cooperation between Romania and the United States in various domains of joint interest.

REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

26 June Arrival

AU262040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1979--General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defence and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Bucharest on June 26 for an official visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, by the first deputy minister and deputy minister of National defence, by generals and seniors officers.

Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Romania, and Brigadier General Husay Amin Tolba, military, air and naval attache were present.

Talks With Coman

AU262041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest; AGERPRES, 26/6/1979--Talks took place in Bucharest on June 26, between Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence of Romania, and General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defence and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The talks (?were held in a) cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZAMBIAN HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU261314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1979--On June 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Joseph Phiri [name as received] minister of home affairs of the Republic of Zambia, who conveyed to the Romanian head of state a message of friendship from the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth David Kaunda.

Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to the president of the Republic of Zambia best wishes of good health and success and to the Zambian people wishes of progress, peace and welfare.

During the interview stress was laid on the upward course of the relations between the two countries that are steadily developing. It was assessed that there were broad possibilities to diversify and deepen the bilateral cooperation and collaboration.

The exchange of views on current international political issues highlighted Romania's and Zambia's wish to make, in the future too, an active contribution to the cause of the struggle of peoples in southern Africa for national liberation and independence, against the racist and apartheid policies, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, to the building of a climate of peace, security and collaboration in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SRI LANKA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MINISTER

AU261316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1979--On June 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration of the Republic of Sri Lanka, now visiting Romania.

The minister conveyed a message of salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Republic of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene, and from Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed friendly greetings to the president of the Republic of Sri Lanka and to the prime minister.

During the talk, stress was laid with satisfaction on the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Sri Lanka and the common wish was expressed to develop and amplify the relations of collaboration between the two countries both bilaterally and internationally.

Emphasis was placed in this context on the important role the contacts and exchanges of visits, on the line of public administration included, play in developing the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka, enabling better mutual acquaintance.

The exchange of views on international issues brought to the fore the wish of the two countries to make an ever more important contribution to the solving of the great problems of contemporaneity in the interest of all peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding. Highlighted in this respect was the ever more important role of the developing and non-aligned countries, or [words indistinct] international relations in liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order which should guarantee the independent development of each nation on the road of progress and civilization

DEPARTING CANADIAN, JAPANESE AMBASSADORS RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU261442 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today President Nicolae Ceausescu received on separate farewell visits the departing ambassadors of Canada and Japan to Bucharest, Joseph Elmo Thibault and Junji Yamada. The talks that ensured on those occasions proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF BOLIVIAN, CYPRIOT ENVOYS

AU231713 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Hector Fernandez Ferrufino who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia to our country. During the meeting the two sides exchanged cordial greetings between Romania's president and Bolivia's president, Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the existing relations between Bolivia and Romania and expressed the desire to continue to expand relations between the two countries. The speaker also stressed that Bolivia values the independent policy promoted by Romania and shares our country's concern for achieving detente and eliminating all sources of crisis which can affect the peoples' peace, security and independence.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed that Romania is promoting broad relations of cooperation with all states, irrespective of their sociopolitical system, on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force--principles on the basis of which the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bolivia are also developing to the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The speaker then pointed out that Romania and Bolivia--developing countries and members of the "Group of 77"-- are interested in increasingly closer cooperation and collaboration to insure their economic and social progress and in the interest of promoting equitable relations among all states to eliminate underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order.

After pointing out Romania's concern to eliminate the sources of crisis and conflict in international relations, the speaker asserted the conviction that interstate disputes can be solved constructively and equitably if political means are used and if negotiations take place between the sides directly involved on the basis of respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus to our country, Dhimos Hatzimiltis.

In his speech the ambassador stressed the good relations between the two countries and emphasized, as proof of those relations, the visit of President Kiprianou to Romania. Referring to the situation in Cyprus, the speaker stated that the only way to resolve the Cypriot problem in a just and lasting manner is the process of peaceful negotiations.

In that respect he stressed that the solution of the Cypriot problem must bring about the safeguarding of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and its nonalinement in keeping with UN resolutions.

In his response, Romania's president stressed that Romanian-Cypriot relations are continuously developing and the visit of the president of the Republic of Cyprus will be a remarkable contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

After pointing out that the Romanian people are constantly struggling to develop active and free cooperation among all states based on the principles of international law, the speaker asserted the need to resolve interstate problems by negotiations between the sides directly involved. In that respect, Romania advocates settlement of the Cypriot problem by political means and negotiations on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, so that the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of the two communities are insured.

In conclusion the speaker emphasized that the similar or very close positions held by Romania and Cyprus on the major problems of international life offer favorable preconditions for intensifying cooperation between the two countries at an international level to build a better and more just world.

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO PALESTINIAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

AU251630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Damascus 20 June (AGERPRES)--The second conference of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers is taking place in Damascus under the aegis of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The conference is attended by guests from Arab countries and from various socialist countries, Romania among them.

The slogan of the conference is "Science in the Service of the Struggle for Liberation". The debates are devoted to highlighting the contribution made by Palestinian specialists to the Palestinian people's struggle for recognition and for their inalienable national rights.

The participants in the conference have been greeted on behalf of the National Council for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Reasserting our party's and state's stand on the need to find an equitable and general solution in the Middle East, the message--which was followed by the participants with great interest--emphasized Socialist Romania's consistent support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

U.S. SHIPS LEAVE PORT OF CONSTANTA 25 JUNE

AU252106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1979--The American ships "RICHMOND K. TURNER" and "LAWRENCE" which called at Constanta harbour, left the Romanian territorial waters on June 25. During their sojourn in Romania, the members of the crews of the two ships visited historical monuments and cultural-touristic objectives in Constanta municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea coast. A wreath was laid at the monument of victory in Constanta on behalf of the guests.

SKYLAB MANEUVERS, CRASH ESTIMATES REPORTED

AU142310 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 18 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[U. Valureanu report: "'Skylab'--Maneuver To Preserve its Stability"]

[Text] Next week the "Skylab" space lab will receive a relayed command for a new maneuver designed to modify its orbit slightly, in an attempt to prevent the disequilibrium of the spaceship in the last phase of its entry into the atmosphere. This maneuver, announced on Wednesday night, will effect a greater stability and will permit the American space agency to influence Skylab's trajectory the day prior to its crash and preclude the possible fallout of objects onto populated areas. This intervention will be effected through a command that will delay for a few hours Skylab's contact with the dense atmospheric strata.

Latest estimates of the date of Skylab's return to earth indicate 16 July as the most likely day in the period 7-25 July now under consideration. On Wednesday, the 185-ton spaceship was moving in an orbit measuring between 268 and 271 km; one week before that the orbit ranged between 272 and 285 km. The speed of the spaceship, which determines altitude changes, is conditioned by various unforeseeable factors including solar eruptions. Upon entry into the dense atmospheric strata, Skylab will leave its orbit and disintegrate as it falls toward the earth. Experts of the American space agency have calculated that approximately 500 parts of the spaceship will survive the high temperatures caused by friction with the atmosphere. These segments could fall over a very large area--6,400 km long and 160 km wide--covered 75 percent by water (mainly the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans). The experts say that over one-half of the steel and aluminum fragments that will fall to earth will weigh under 4.5 kg, ten of them will weigh over 450 kg, and two approximately 1,700 kg. The American space agency has stated that chances that any earth inhabitant will be injured are minimal.

"Skylab" was launched in 1973 and was scheduled to remain in orbit until 1983. However, several strong solar eruptions have modified its planned orbit and influenced its descent, accelerating unforeseeably its reentry into the atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU200934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu started today a working visit to economic units in Constanta County.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, and Ion Coman, minister of national defence.

The visit started with the Mangalia shipyard, an important unit of Romanian industry.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed about the development stage of the shipyard, about the prospects of this great unit of the Romanian ship-building industry.

Until now, the ore-carrier Callatis of 55,000 dwt was already supplied to the Romanian commercial fleet and other two similar ships are in an advanced stage of construction.

At the time of our broadcasting, the visit continues.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS MEET WITH ECONOMIC SPECIALISTS

AU221535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with specialists from various branches of the national economy to examine, within the framework of a large exhibition on technologies and solutions for reducing the consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel and energy, how tasks are being fulfilled in this respect."

"Upon arriving at the Piata Scinteii exhibition complex, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, and by other comrades of the party-state leadership."

The party secretary general was accompanied by "Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazcu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Dumitru Popa, Ilie Radulescu and Marin Vasile."

The working dialog with ministers, leaders of industrial centrals and specialists from production units, research and technical engineering examined concrete aspects of using material and energy resources more rationally in machine-building, metallurgy, chemical industry, mining, oil and geology, forestry economy and construction materials, in transportation, tele-communications and agriculture. The dialog also dealt with actions concerning the coming 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS--An agreement was signed in Rangoon between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Union of Burma on civil air transports. The agreement provides a legal framework for bilateral cooperation in the area of civil air transportation. An agreement on civil air transportation was also signed in Abidjan between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Republic of Ivory Coast. The agreements provides a legal framework for bilateral cooperation in the area of civil air transports. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

NICULESCU-IMF CONTACT--Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, today received IMF Executive Director Rundig. They discussed the cooperation between Romania and IMF and exchanged views on the international situation. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU]

MANUFACTURE OF MINICOMPUTERS--Romania is manufacturing new minicomputers under the trade name "Coral" designed for various purposes such as: economic administration, telerelay and teleprocessing of data, industrial processes and machine tools control. The first of the two models manufactured is "Coral" 4 091 with a 64 kildoctet [kildocteti] operational memory and a speed of 350,000 operations/second. "Coral" 4 011 has a greater capacity, with a 256 kildoctet memory and a speed of 600,000 operations/second. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS TITO RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

LD270725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG)--Communist Party of the Soviet Union Secretary-General and Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Presidium President Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. The exchange of messages between the two presidents is a regular practice.

The message was presented today by Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov to Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES VISIT

Beginning of Tito-Eanes Talks

LD261302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Talks started this morning on Brioni between President Tito and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal. The two presidents are expected to exchange views on a number of current international matters. Before the talks began the high-ranking guest from Portugal spent a long time looking round the Brioni islands.

Belgrade Radio Report

AU261555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Astin Cabarabdic report]

[Text] This morning at Brioni President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, opened their official talks. President of the Republic Tito gave a formal luncheon in honor of Portugal's President Eanes and his wife at the Brioni White Villa. Presidents Tito and Eanes exchanged toasts during the luncheon. Zagreb Radio correspondent Astin Cabarabdic reports:

As has been learned, the talks between Presidents Tito and Eanes opened in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere in the conviction that a close Yugoslav-Portuguese cooperation in various fields will be in the interest of our countries and that, at the same time, will represent a contribution to the European and wider international cooperation. It was stressed during the exchange of views that the need for the progress of relaxation of tension and of cooperation should be universal, that is, it should extend to all spheres of international relations. Within this context it is particularly important to insure that this process will also include the sensitive Mediterranean area.

In addition to emphasizing the importance of detente and, within this framework, of the recently signed SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, great importance was also attached to the preparations for the Madrid CSCE session which is to be held next year and from which a contribution to the further fulfillment of the Helsinki aims is expected. The world's crisis hotbeds, the need to build a new international economic system, the nonalined policy and other topics of international relations and bilateral cooperation were also among the topics of the talks between Presidents Tito and Eanes.

During the day Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joao de Freitas Cruz, Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, held talks at the Brioni Neptun Hotel. International relations were at the center of attention in their talks and the Portuguese minister showed a special interest in the Havana summit.

This morning Portuguese President Eanes, his associates and members of his escort toured the cultural and historical monuments of Brioni Island. The president's wife Maria Manuela Eanes visited Pula. On this occasion the high guest visited the arena and the exhibition of Istria [word indistinct] and wine growing in the ancient times in an underground gallery. The wife of the Portuguese president also visited the Pula Arena factory for knitted products.

'Hotbeds of Crisis' Discussion

LD261900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--A great closeness or identity of views on many international issues that were discussed this morning characterized the talks held between SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The talks were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere and the two presidents expressed their satisfaction about detente and pointed to the need to expand it to all regions of the world and with the participation of all countries. Presidents Tito and Eanes noted that although the level of detente reached was encouraging for the world, there were still certain hotbeds of crisis which gravely encumbered the present international situation.

In this connection they discussed the situation in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa and other hotbeds of crisis in Africa. The two presidents expressed particular concern about some of these hotbeds of crisis being capable of seriously threatening peace and security not only in regions in these hotbeds, but also further afield in the world.

Presidents Tito and Eanes also stressed that unresolved issues must be resolved only by peaceful means, in line with the principles of the UN Charter and as nonaligned countries, too, demanded and recommended. President Tito informed his distinguished guest in detail about the activity of the nonalined countries in the preparations for the forthcoming summit, and about Yugoslavia's attitudes to the topical problems of the nonalined movement.

This afternoon, Presidents Tito and Eanes with their closest associates will visit Brioni's neighboring island of Vanga. The two presidents are expected to continue their talks there.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also had talks today with Joao de Freitas Cruz, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs. During an open and exhaustive exchange of views, the two ministers informed each other about the foreign political orientation and attitudes of their countries toward the most topical international issues.

Tito 26 June Luncheon Toast

LD261958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito gave a formal luncheon in the White Villa on Brioni today in honor of Portuguese President Gen Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes and his wife.

The luncheon was attended by Joao de Freitas Cruz, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs; Jorge Ribeiro Cardoso, member of the Council of the Revolution; Gen Amadeu Garcia dos Santos, head of the military household of the president of the republic; Alvaro Manuel Soares Guerra, Portuguese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities accompanying President Eanes.

On the Yugoslav side the luncheon was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

In the course of the luncheon, Presidents Tito and Eanes exchanged toasts. Addressing the guests from Portugal, President Tito said:

Mr President, Mrs Eanes, dear friends, your visit to our country makes me very happy and I should like to wish you a heartfelt welcome and hope you will feel happy--among friends. I am convinced that everywhere you will come across our peoples' friendly feelings for your country and your people and its democratic aspirations.

It gives me particular pleasure to recall our visit to Portugal and the fruitful talks which we held there. That was a powerful manifestation of the closeness and friendship between our peoples and of their desire to constantly promote their cooperation.

I view your present visit in the same way, Mr President, convinced that closer Yugoslav-Portuguese cooperation in various fields is in the interest of our peoples and that, at the same time, it constitutes a concrete contribution to European and wider cooperation and understanding.

On this occasion again I should like to stress that Yugoslavia holds in high esteem the Portuguese people's efforts aimed at their country's independent development and at establishing friendly and equal relations with all countries. I wish you much success in that. We hold in particularly high esteem your personal contribution, Mr President, to Portugal's affirmation and to its constructive policy in international relations, as well as to the development of Yugoslav-Portuguese friendship and cooperation.

Mr President, I am glad that we share the same conviction that mutual ties and interdependence in the world demands that the process of relaxation and cooperation should be a universal one and include all the fields of international relations and all regions. I should also like to place particular stress here on the need for the process of relaxation to also include the sensitive and complex area of the Mediterranean, with the indispensable involvement of the Mediterranean countries on an equal footing, because European and wider security today are more than ever closely related to the situation in the Mediterranean.

With reference to detente, I hope that the recently signed treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic arms--SALT II--will also give an impetus to the broader processes of relaxation and cooperation and pave the way to better general relations in the world.

We attach great significance to the successful preparations for the meeting of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation in Madrid next year, from which we expect a real contribution to the attainment of the high goals which we accepted in Helsinki. I am sure that Yugoslavia and Portugal, cooperating with each other and with other countries, will also in the future continue to wholeheartedly contribute to the building of more secure and better international relations.

On this occasion again, I wish to emphasize the need for closer cooperation between all countries, regardless of their international position and orientation, in the search for solutions to the world's acute problems. By the latter I mean the alarming crises, the growing concentration of arms, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the need to make real progress in the building of the new international economic order, and so on.

All these problems concern the interests of all countries. Consequently, their resolution, too, calls for efforts to be made by the entire international community and especially by the United Nations.

The policy of nonalinement, to which Yugoslavia is dedicated, is aimed at finding just and broadly acceptable solutions to all these problems, solutions which at the same time also pave the way to progress in the world. In this connection the nonalined movement proceeds from the conviction that every country, regardless of its size and degree of development, should have a chance to make an equal contribution to the building of its own more secure and better future and that of all.

I consider that shutting oneself within narrow frameworks, on any basis, and the desire to enforce solutions to economic and other problems from such a position carries within itself great dangers of new divisions and confrontations with unforeseeable consequences.

I am deeply convinced that broad, democratic international cooperation which secures the independence and prosperity of all the countries, and primarily of those which have only recently started to develop, represents an imperative of our time.

All countries bear their own part of the responsibility for solving this historic task in favor of peace and progress, for the benefit of man and mankind.

Mr President, I should once more like to express my satisfaction at your visit and our talks, which, I am convinced, contribute to the further consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Portugal.

I raise this glass to the health of President Eanes, Mrs Eanes and our Portuguese friends, to the Portuguese people's progress in every field, to Yugoslav-Portuguese friendship and cooperation, and to understanding and prosperity in the world.

Eanes Toast

LD262312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Toast delivered by General Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, on 26 June at a luncheon in the White Villa on Brioni given by Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, in honor of the visiting Portuguese president and his wife]

[Text] "Mr President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with expressions of very sincere friendship and respect I wish to thank your excellency for your words of esteem for Portugal and for the hospitality with which you have surrounded us. On my own behalf and on behalf of my wife and the delegation which is accompanying us, I should like to thank your excellency with a true Portuguese expression describing the warmth of our feelings: Bem haja [good wishes]. "Since our first meeting in October 1977 I have been able to increase my deep admiration, great esteem and true personal respect for a statesman of President Josip Broz Tito's historic greatness.

"Your Excellency is of an immeasurable significance for Yugoslavia and the whole world because of your exceptional merit in the activity in favor of the freedom and independence of the Yugoslav peoples, and even further afield, and in favor of the defense of the principle (?of) equality between states.

"Being acquainted with Your Excellency allows me to state that Josip Broz Tito's political consistency, humanism and the broad vision of his fundamental theses are a mirror image, simply a mirror image of his personality.

"Mr President, I have come to Yugoslavia with a firm resolve to contribute to the consolidation of friendship between our peoples and to the development of political, economic and cultural relations between our two countries. Portugal and Yugoslavia are aware of the differences between their state systems, but it is also clear to them that they can have an identical dialog [phrase as received] on all the difficult situations which affect people and threaten their destiny.

"Having accepted this line of activity from the moment when it was given the place where it belongs in the community of nations, Portugal can hail Your Excellency and all the leaders and peoples of Yugoslavia, convinced that it has made its contribution, by the force of its active example, to the development of the climate of full respect in international relations and of compliance with the irrefutable principles of independence, noninterference and respect for other peoples' and nations' orientations.

"I consider it to be very positive that our two countries' views are identical in the defense of these fundamental values, which are the prerequisite for justice for all peoples of the world and for their security, well-being and peace.

"For our part, by regaining freedom and establishing democracy we have also accepted, with full fidelity, the decisions made in Helsinki, and it is in this spirit that the main lines of our external policy have been laid down."

After outlining the main lines of Portugal's foreign political activity, President Eanes went on:

"Our foreign policy goals are supplemented by the prospect of peace and security in the world, by our resolve to contribute to the abolition of all the kinds of hegemonism, to general, balanced and controlled disarmament, and to the gradual and simultaneous dissolution of blocs, without this bringing into question our current obligations, which we have unambiguously accepted."

President Eanes laid stress on the alarming fact that small nations are at times victims of conflicts which exceed them, except when it is a question of suffering, denial and even of shedding blood for foreign ideas. [sentence as received]

Consequently, the concept that it is a task of all countries to make an effort in the field of disarmament, especially in the talks which lead to the attainment of that goal, is in keeping with our views.

President Eanes went on to say: "The constant balance between the potentials of the great nuclear powers and the halt in the growth of strategic arms is the minimum condition for the stability of the system of international relations, and we greet the success of the negotiations aimed at limiting this type of arms, though we consider it to be limited."

"Treaties between great powers are (?necessary). However, the possible dimension of the general policy of relaxation of tension and of disarmament--to which there is no alternative--cannot bypass any country and must be respected in all social systems.

"Mr President, the arms race is absorbing our wealth and energy which should be used for the progress of mankind.

"However, the influence of the great powers continues to hinder and harm the full democratization of international relations.

"Never has there been so much justification as there is today for the need to establish a new economic order based on relations of equality in the field of trade exchange, especially in the raw materials sector, and on the just realization of interests.

"The fifth session of UNCTAD provides proof that the grave trials with which the international community is confronted affect the greater part of nations--the energy crisis, inflation and unemployment constitute real threats to international security and the economic stability of all countries."

Having pointed out the unforeseen increase in the price of fuel, President Eanes stressed that the problem of energy would be solved in a satisfactory manner only within the framework of international cooperation and through the joint action of all countries.

"The responsibility of present-day statesmen," Eanes said, "cannot be limited merely to extending aid in times of crisis. Your Excellency is a clear example of the rejection of conformism and an example of persistence in the search for solutions and paving the way to genuine, just and peaceful progress of the community of peoples. Unlike those who, often prompted by interests of the moment, try to impose a model in a dogmatic manner, Yugoslavia has through its political practice set its eyes on tolerance, respect for every people's self-determination, and coexistence based on equality.

"The historical role which the movement of nonalinement countries has played and is playing imposes special obligations on Yugoslavia with regard to balance and peace in the world.

"Conscious of the obligations which it has taken on in line with its orientation and loyal to the strategic orientation and goals of the sociopolitical model which it has freely chosen, Portugal believes that is must also consolidate the cultural and historical links and cooperation of mutual significance with member countries of the movement.

"For this reason--and in our capacity as an invited guest--we have followed the preparations for the forthcoming summit conference and the efforts made, in particular, at the meeting in Colombo, to find solutions for the political problems which have emerged among the nonalined, and to be consistent with the principles which have both justified and increased the prestige of the movement and for the movement's contribution to peace.

"However, our position is also determined by our deep ties with countries of other continents, in particular with African countries.

"Free again and conscious of the role which it plays in the world, Portugal has accepted its position in Europe without breaking off its link with other peoples, in particular with those who speak the Portuguese language, which is a common heritage and a factor of solidarity.

"On the contrary, we are working on the development of a very broad and open dialog which could contribute to greater stability in relations between continents and between sovereign states with different social systems and different levels of development. Thus we shall continue along the path of the open historical change in the existence of our independent nation, a change which took place on 25 April 1974 and which led us to return 'the worlds to the world'--to use the words of our national poet.

"And in this general context we also accepted the responsibilities which stem from our membership of the UN Security Council; moreover, in line with this we have continued to consolidate the role of the United Nations in all spheres of international life.

"But in the same vein, we also advocate the successful application of the Helsinki Final Act. This application, in line with our views, represents the condition and must be the main reason for the success of the conference in Madrid."

Continuing, President Eanes said:

"Relations between Yugoslavia and Portugal are a very positive example of coexistence, cooperation and friendship which we would like to become a rule without exceptions in relations among sovereign states.

"We have demonstrated that the respect for differences which characterizes our two countries does not prevent the development of cooperation, mutual understanding, and an identity of views as regards the majority of serious problems which preoccupy mankind.

"In this way we have expanded our ability for bilateral and multilateral dialogs and opened up a solid path of understanding.

"The very quality of our relations requires us to implement just forms of cooperation aimed at joint progress.

"We know that the work and aspirations of our peoples represent the main weapons of our future and that, in keeping with this, we respect international solidarity and the example of other peoples.

"It is from Yugoslavia's recent history, from its unswerving struggle for independence and progress, a struggle which was paid for with the blood of many of its best sons, that we can draw the lesson about the love for one's country and the dignity of its citizens.

"On behalf of the resepct which this struggle deserves, I greet Your Excellency today and the peoples of Yugoslavia. I raise this glass, Mr President, in order to declare the sincere and deep respect which I nurture toward Your Excellency and praise the diligent activity which you continue to develop in order to safeguard peace and justice in international relations, and I wish Your Excellency personal happiness and progress for the peoples of the SFRY."

Eanes Departure for Belgrade

LD271140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Talks ended on Brioni this morning between President Tito and Portuguese President Eanes and their associates. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes then left Brioni for Belgrade at about 1130. President Tito took cordial leave of the eminent guest from Portugal on the pier in front of the Istra Hotel.

STAMBOLIC COMMENTS AFTER COMPLETING CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

LD261538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Panama, June (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic today ended his two-week tour of countries in the Caribbean and Central American regions. He has visited Guyana, Jamaica and Costa Rica, and met with high-level Panamanian officials during the short time he spent in Panama.

During talks with the leaders of Guyana, Jamaica, Costa Rica and Panama, the greatest attention was devoted to the policy of nonalignment.

During the talks special stress was laid on the strengthening of economic cooperation amongst nonaligned countries and on the common struggle for the new economic order. The readiness to contribute to the success of the sixth nonaligned summit and to the consolidation of unity and solidarity in the nonaligned movement was also emphasized.

On the subject of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries, mutual interest was expressed in furthering economic cooperation. It was noted that the traditional trade should give way to more advanced forms of cooperation such as joint investments, joint ventures on third markets, and, especially, scientific and technological cooperation.

Costa Rica, Guyana and Jamaica expressed interest in learning of Yugoslavia's experience in the development of socialist self-management relations.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2113 GMT on 26 June adds: "In Guyana, Jamaica and Costa Rica it is evaluated that in their region the people of Nicaragua are waging war for progress and freedom, Stambolic said. In line with the principles of our policy we also view the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in that light, he emphasized."]

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC RETURNS FROM LIBYA

LD261914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (Tanjug)--Federal Secretary for National Defense General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, arrived here today for Tripoli, where he visited the Libyan Armed Forces. During the visit, General Ljubicic was received by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Major A. Jallud.

With the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Ljubicic had discussions on the development and furthering of relations between the armies of the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Ljubicic also visited a number of military units and institutions of the Libyan Armed Forces. Brigadier Yunis informed General Ljubicic that the Libyan Armed Forces will donate aid to Montenegro, parts of which were stricken by the April 15 earthquake.

HODZA LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES, MALAYSIA, BANGALDESH

LD271136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, has left for official visits to the Philippines, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

In his talks with these countries' topmost leaders, Hodza will interchange opinions on the current political situation in the world and preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana. Special attention will be devoted to measures for the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields with these countries.

GOJKO UBIPARPIP RECEIVES USSR'S MOROZOV 25 JUNE

LD261002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, deputy president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In friendly talks, in which Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental committee, also took part, views were exchanged on some issues of the further development and promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries and in particular on the preparations for the forthcoming 17th session of the intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which will be devoted to the work concerning the completion of the long-term development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period from 1981 until 1985 and 1990.

MARCHAIS VIEWS COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, NONALINEMENT, PARTY RELATIONS

LD261930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, June 27 (TANJUG)--Deep agreement and mutual understanding of many questions exists between Yugoslav and French communists, has said Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the Communist Party of France, in an interview with tomorrow's VJESNIK, a daily, in anticipation of his early visit to Yugoslavia.

His meeting with the Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito will be a significant stage in the history of relations between the two parties, Marchais pointed out. To the (?French) communists, this meeting amounts (?to a development) of great importance, he said.

"I am convinced that cooperation between our two parties can contribute towards solving such great questions as peace, independence, cooperation and establishment of a new international economic order," Marchais said, adding that both Yugoslav and French communists have like views on the questions of Europe and the Mediterranean on which the (?two sides) can develop a joint action.

Referring to the situation in the international communist movement today, Marchais asserted that "there is no longer a center of the communist movement and each party today should in a sovereign way define its policy, goals and methods for action."

The French communists act to the benefit of establishing new relations among parties which fit in with the realities of our time, Marchais asserted. France's communists "carefully follow the activity of the nonaligned countries and the positive and influential role the nonaligned movement plays on the international scene", Marchais added.

The Communist Party of France would like that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Havana contribute, "in a constructive and specific way, to the consolidation of peace, democratization of relations among states and to the establishment of a new international economic order", Marchais said.

BELGRADE DAILY COMMENTS ON POPE'S VISIT, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU252200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "This Week in the World: Newspaper Canards and Clues"]

[Text] The ways and interests which sometimes force journalists or editorial offices to disseminate disinformation or to perform suspicious political deeds are curious. Thus, correspondents of some newspapers in the FRG and the United States, who speculate to a considerable extent about the relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the state in our country, have recently found themselves in Zagreb. Thus, a Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG correspondent reported to his newspaper nothing else but that the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Croatia is endangered and that precisely in that republic they "try most to prevent the identification of the national awareness and belonging with Catholic Church membership." It is suggested even in the headlines that "the party is tripping up the faithful" and that the tolerance toward active believers in Yugoslavia is "limited."

A Washington POST correspondent also appeared in Zagreb to note "euphoria" about the pope's visit to Poland and to conclude that any great religious freedom (in our country) will not be guaranteed overnight but that it will have to be fought for step by step.

Both correspondents interpret their talks with Archbishop Kuharic in the sense that the pope's visit to Poland will reflect on conditions in all the communist countries, that it will encourage the faithful and that the states will have to have more respect for the church.

The concern of some foreign editorial offices for the position of the religious communities in the SFRY is curious to say the least, particularly since it is known to all that there are no big problems here and that freedom of religion is regulated in our country by the constitution. There are, however, attempts by third parties to spoil these relations, or rather to "trip up" the generally good relations, and even attempts by a third party to "struggle" both against good relations between the church and the state and against the SFRY in general.

A visit by the pope to his native country of course cannot change anything in the relations of Yugoslavia with the Roman Catholic Church or with the Vatican, with which we are cooperating successfully on well-known principles. Anyhow, why should one always see the problems of the Roman Catholic Church in the context of its relations with "communism"? Pope Wojtyla, after all, said something in Poland about the past that throws a different light on the problems of his church and nation. In any case it is extremely tendentious to look for euphoria and for the significance of Wojtyla's visit to Poland in Yugoslavia.

POLITIKA EXAMINES TRADE WITH ALGERIA, LIBYA

AU242109 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 79 p 4 AU

[Z. Todorovic article: "Trust and New Business"]

[Summary] Economic relations with Algeria and Libya are receiving attention during President Tito's visit to these two countries. [paragraph continues]

Konstantin Arsic, chief of the Arab countries section in the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, has told us of very favorable trends in cooperation again this year. "Our exports to all the Arab countries last year attained the value of $580 million, and imports, including oil, $692 million. In the first 4 months of this year exports increased 35 percent, and imports 29 percent."

Last year Yugoslav exports to Algeria were "very modest" at $42 million, and imports from Algeria only amounted to $12 million. In the first quarter of this year exports did not reach $13 million, and imports were only $1.1 million. "There are a number of difficulties in the complex circumstances of the Algerian economy. We realistically expect a very gradual expansion of economic links considering the good, friendly interstate relations."

Our exports to Libya last year amounted to $120 million, and imports from Libya to almost $47 million. "The favorable trend continues this year and the value of exports [in the first quarter] was $22.3 million and of imports exceeded $36 million. One can expect an increase in exports by the end of the year to about $130 million, while imports should be doubled and reach the value of about $100 million." Yugoslavia exports chiefly iron and steel products, electrical equipment, optical instruments, furniture and food.

The nationalization of foreign trade in Libya just over a year ago has demanded changes in approach by foreign partners. Yugoslav exporters and producers must organize even better. They are challenging the traditional exporters to this area, Italy and France.

Libya offers very attractive prospects in the construction of towns, stores, and water supplies. Poland has been entrusted with the general plan, and Yugoslav enterprises are bidding for detailed planning and construction work in 15 towns. They are meeting stiff competition from Britain, Italy, Romania and Poland, and especially Bulgaria, Greece and Portugal, which are offering cheap labor. Yugoslavia has the advantage of considerable contracting experience in Libya in the past 15 years, having completed construction contracts to the value of almost $2 billion. Libya may entrust to Yugoslav enterprises the construction of a $1 billion aluminum project.

SERBIAN SAWP DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY; RADOJLOVIC, MINIC SPEAK

AU261723 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic report]

[Text] At its session today the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference discussed the activity of this organization in the sphere of foreign policy and international cooperation. Zika Radojlovic, vice president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance, delivered the introductory report. Nineteen speakers either directly participated in the discussion or submitted their contributions to the discussion. Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also spoke among others during the discussion. He spoke on the preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries which will be held in Havana at the beginning of September. Milos Minic also spoke on Yugoslavia's relations with the neighboring countries. Dragan Colovic reports:

Positively appraising the entire process of democratization and socialization of our foreign policy, Zika Radojlovic noted that this process must be even more effectively organized and planned because in some communities the socialization of foreign policy has been reduced to merely informing the working people and citizens on this policy without insuring their own participation in the discussions on international events.

One of the practical steps aimed at changing this situation is the formation of the sections for international relations and cooperation within the intercommunal and communal conferences of the Socialist Alliance as well as within the local conferences. These sections would hold comprehensive discussions on all important international questions and developments and would enable citizens to actively participate in the formation of our foreign policy by submitting their own observations and proposals.

Calling attention to certain problems in our cooperation with the world, Zika Radojlovic pointed out the role of the Socialist Alliance in solving the major problems of our foreign economic relations. According to him, these problems require an intensified involvement of the working people and of the self-managing and business management organs and organizations of associated labor as well as more efficient work and timely measures and actions of the responsible organs ranging from communes to the federation. In this connection Radojlovic stressed that special attention should be directed to overcoming those problems and shortcomings in our economic relations with the world which have their origins in our country, in our economy and our behavior.

Zika Radojlovic also advocated a more active attitude of the Socialist Alliance in regard to the care for our citizens temporarily employed abroad and especially in regard to their employment at home because we are encountering the phenomena of lack of understanding and even opposition in the individual communities.

Speaking about some questions of cooperation with the neighboring countries, Zika Radojlovic called attention to the important obligations and tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the programming and implementation of cooperation in border zones. And finally he called attention to the extraordinarily important role of the information media in informing the working people and citizens on world developments and on our country's foreign policy and, at the same time, he emphasized the need for improving the system of informing the foreign public about our development and our reality. In this context Zika Radojlovic specifically discussed a more effective organization for the purpose of a more effective struggle against various forms of hostile propaganda.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was the first speaker during the discussion. Speaking about the preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, he emphasized that the strategic aim of the sixth conference is the preservation of the character, orientation, action unity and international role of the nonalined movement as a universal, autonomous and independent nonbloc factor. Even despite certain problems faced by the nonalined countries today, all the necessary prerequisites exist for the preservation of the movement's unity on the basis of its original principles, Milos Minic pointed out. He also expressed the conviction that the Havana conference would contribute to a further strengthening of the solidarity of nonalined countries and of the movement's role in international relations and in solving the unsolved problems of the contemporary world.

Milos Minic also spoke about Yugoslavia's relations with the neighboring countries and said that Yugoslavia would further continue to make efforts to advance and expand its cooperation with the neighboring countries as well as to overcome and solve the existing unsolved questions in the mutual relations with the individual countries.

The views expressed in the introductory report were supported during the discussion in which another eight speakers participated in addition to Milos Minic. The conference then adopted conclusions on the current tasks of the Socialist Alliance of Serbia in the fields of foreign policy and international cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR CHANGE TO COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

League of Socialist Youth

LD212230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia today proposed the introduction of collective work and leadership. Youth union vice-president to-date Vasil Tupurkovski has been proposed first president with a year-long mandate. The introduction of collective leadership will lessen the number of professional cadres in the Yugoslav Youth Union. In this way the Yugoslav Youth Union is realizing President Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility, which has already been implemented in a number of other social and political organizations and institutions in Yugoslavia.

Serbian SAWP

AU232033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 79 p 7 AU

[V. Krsmanovic report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 24 May--The first president of the SAWP of Serbia for a 1-year term will be elected by the end of November this year at the latest. By that time a new presidium of the Republican Conference will also be elected as a collective leading body, which will most probably have 25 members instead of the present 71."

A proposed program of activities of the SAWP of Serbia in promoting collective work was adopted at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP today. Salih Nusi stressed in his opening speech that the program "also envisages special organizational and action measures on the manner of work and activities of the SAWP, social organizations and associations of citizens, as well as in the sphere of political propaganda activities.

"It is proposed that the presidia will be collective political executive organs of the conferences, from the local community up to the republic, and the present secretariats will probably be abolished." The presidium of a communal conference should have 11 to 19 members, and that of an intercommunal conference up to 23 members.

Nusi said that changes in organization this year are only part of the work and they create the prerequisites for broad activities of the SAWP in advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The presidium at its session also discussed the economic trends in the republic. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, stressed that one should now embark on the realization of the adopted measures and tasks to eliminate the unfavorable trends in the economy.

Serbian Trade Unions

AU232055 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 79 p 8 AU

[R. Klajic report]

[Summary] "The changing of the resolution on the organization and the scope of work of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia and its organs, the setting up of a new presidency and the election of a president for a 1-year term will be accomplished by the end of November this year. [paragraph continues]

This is only one of the several points on the application of Tito's idea on collective work which was adopted at the session of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia (chaired by Ilijaz Kurtesi) yesterday. The session at the same time adopted a draft of the foundations for the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility which will be submitted to public discussion in the trade union organizations.

"The practical realization of collective work and democratic relations implies constant quality changes in the manner of work of all the organs from the basic organization up to the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, Milun Tadic, secretary of the council, stressed. He remarked that in this way there is an even more resolute struggle against tendencies and occurrences of decisionmaking in certain centers, narrow circles and bypassing of the delegate system. The trade unions must direct their activities even more to concrete questions of life and work of the workers, and must insure that they are informed objectively and on time about questions of importance for decisionmaking. Only in this way can they conduct discussions on democratic foundations, make proposals and seek self-managing solutions."

Tadic spoke about proposed changes in the manner of work of organizations and forums. "The draft foundations do not propose any change in the term of office of the executive committee in the basic organizations, and the president of the basic organization is not elected for 1 year. However, presidents will be elected for 1 year in all other organizational forms. The question remains open--and the public discussion will provide the decisive opinion in this respect--of how many members there should be on the presidium, but it is proposed that there should be fewer than hitherto."

Presidiums will be elected for 4 years, and presidents for 1 year. The question of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Trade Union Council remains open: Some want to abolish it, and some want to retain it in a changed form.

The Presidium also discussed housing.

MONTENEGRIN ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS 25 JUNE

LD251340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--At the session of all chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly, which was held under the chairmanship of Budislav Soskic today, the delegates elected two members of the Republican Executive Council and appointed chairmen of six republican committees. The new Republican Executive Council members are Marko Matkovic from Herceg-Novi, director of the Boka Hotel and Tourist Organization; and Milutin Jovicevic, director of the Montenegro PTT transport work organization.

Branko Lukovac was elected chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations With Other Countries, to replace Djordjije Vukmanovic, who has been relieved of his duties as Executive Council member as a result of a departure to a new post. Olga Perovic was elected chairman of the Republican Committee for Information; Milan Sanovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and the Water Industry; Bozidar Milic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Urban Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Affairs; Veselin P. Djuranovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Transport, Communications, Maritime affairs and the Road Industry; and Fadil Taipovic was elected chairman of the Republican Committee for Tourism.

The delegates also endorsed a decision on the organization and work of the Montenegrin Assembly office today.

TANJUG DISCUSSES RECONSTRUCTION OF MONTENEGRO AFTER EARTHQUAKE

LD240326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro, which on April 15 was hit by a disastrous earthquake, will be reconstructed in two phases. Temporary measures are to ensure the complete care of the population and the restoration of the economic and other than economic activities. Measures of permanent character are to secure the building of a new, more beautiful Montenegro.

This has been foreseen by nine special laws on which the newsmen were informed today by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Dragoljub Stavrev and Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic.

By the end of the year, the Montenegro reconstruction fund will dispose of five billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar equals 18.5 dinars). In addition, one and a half billion dinars have been earmarked for the crediting of housing construction. If this be insufficient, another billion dinars will be allocated for this purpose.

The scope of the damage inflicted by the earthquake has not yet been finally established. Of the total 45,924 destroyed or damaged buildings which so far have been inspected, only 11,638 are serviceable.

The earthquake, which was felt in a 120-square-kilometer area; has affected the economic facilities of the republic, schools, cultural monuments, hospitals, appartment houses, roads, etc. The economic life of the republic has been almost entirely paralysed.

The nationwide assistance in the country, as well as ample and varied assistance from abroad, have been invaluable. Also of great help have been the credits by the World Bank, Ex-Im Bank and various international financial institutions.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT DEFENSE EXERCISES, DISCUSSIONS

Serbia Exercise

AU231956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 79 AU

[Drago Tankosic report]

[Text] The exercise of the observation, reporting, informing and alerting service under the code name "Sava 79" is ending. Let us listen to our reporter Drago Tankosic:

I am reporting from the republican informing and alerting center where during these 2 days of the exercise, reports have been coming in about the situation in the field. One knew about the movements of the aggressor both on land and in the air from minute to minute. Making use of the general system of communications, reports arriving at the republican center have served for a timely perceiving of the situation in the republic and at the same time for alerting the citizens about the approach of the aggressor.

Let us add that in case of exceptional need, radio and television programs are interrupted automatically from this place and the observation, reporting, informing and alerting service is plugged in with essential information and warnings about the movements of the enemy.

According to the assessment so far, the exercise developed in keeping with the set plan.

On several occasions, bombers carried out attacks on strategic projects and towns in Serbia. The activities of the blue enemy were stopped in the course of the morning. Likewise, having suffered heavy losses, the aggressor also discontinued the attacks from the air.

All in all, it was shown on this occasion again that in case of an attack, the aggressor will meet with strong resistance from the forces of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Central Bosnia Exercise

LD221744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Travnik--The "Gora 79" exercise was carried out in central Bosnia today. It demonstrated the high level of training of all the territorial defense units from eight municipalities in Central Bosnia, military militia units, JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] units and other all-people's defense units from municipalities and local communities in central Bosnia. Every task was carried out in time, although the exercise was carried out in hilly, inaccessible areas and in very poor weather conditions. In reviewing participants in the exercise, Ibrahim Lojic, commander of the territorial defense units, said that all units displayed a high degree of defense preparedness.

Red Cross Exercise

LD242232 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Friendships were certainly established today in the historic town of Bihac where the 10th review of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia was held. Within the review there was an exercise in which over 1,000 participated, formed into 42 teams from all the republics and provinces. The exercise was observed by medical experts, sociopolitical workers and by Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, as the envoy of the patron of the event, Federal Secretary of National Defense Army General Nikola Ljubicic. Here is a telepone dispatch from Bihac by Murija Rozic on the success of the exercise: [Rozic] The alarm about the danger from the air followed by an attack by aircraft and by the bombing of a town district were the signals that the 10th review of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia and the exercise entitled "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo Bihac 79" had begun in the historic town of Bihac today. In addition to Red Cross teams from all the socialist republics and provinces, units of the civil protection, all-people's defense and social self-protection and units of the territorial defense of the local communities of Donja and Gornja (?Prekounja), Ripac and Orasac, from the area of the Bihac municipality, also took part in the exercise.

After fire-fighting units had intervened successfully in putting out fires and rescuing citizens by dragging them from burning houses, and following the successful activity of the civil protection units in rescuing citizens from rubble and in extending first aid to the citizens needing it, the Red Cross teams fully manifested their readiness to carry out the tasks in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which was, after all, the aim of this exercise. Evacuation of citizens who had been affected from the town was also successfully carried out by the Red Cross teams and sociopolitical organizations of local communities. In the Ripac local community, teams worked to take care of the population, victims of the attack, to find lodgings for them in houses and accommodate our workers returning from abroad. The "search abroad" service [as received], which was carried out through certain stations in Belgrade, also operated successfully.

Kosovo LC Presidium Discussion

AU241844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[S. H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 2 June--Certain questions of activity and organization of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo on questions of implementing the cadre policy in the all-people's defense were discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo held today under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali.

Dzevdet Hamza, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, made the introductory speech. The session noted that special attention was paid in the past period to the cadre policy in all-people's defense, particularly to questions of the ideopolitical and military-professional training and to an improvement of the national and social composition of the units, officers and organs of all-people's defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and that significant results had been achieved in this field.

It was decided that all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must constantly pay special attention to this question because of the exceptional importance which the cadre policy has on the overall development of all-people's defense, particularly from the aspect of the ideopolitical and military-professional training of all cadres in the units and organs of all-people's defense.

The Presidium concluded that it is necessary to continue to organize well the activity of all sociopolitical organizations and corresponding organs when the cadres in all-people's defense are involved.

The Presidium also made a decision on the candidates for the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the coming school year and discussed some material financial matters.

Zenica All-People's Defense Meeting

LD241446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zenica--A 2-day consultative meeting of chairmen of commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection in basic trade union federation organizations from the Zenica area ended today. The aim of this consultative meeting, which was organized by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Federation Republican Council, was to analyze the contents and work methods of commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection in organizations of associated labor and realization of program tasks from the fifth congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Federation relating to strengthening the defense and protection of the country. At the same time, this was an opportunity to consider the level reached and the further development of the functioning of all-people's defense and social self-protection in this area by means of an exchange of views and experiences.

PREDICTIONS OF REDUCED WHEAT HARVEST DISCUSSED

TANJUG on Experts Assessments

LD211624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 June (TANJUG)--The wheat harvest is now commencing in Yugoslavia, and it looks highly likely that yields will be down on last year on account of the dry weather. Experts' initial assessments state that the average yields over the 1,500,000 hectares sown with wheat will range between 32 and 35 metric centners per hectare. All necessary measures will therefore be taken to ensure that this year's harvest and the wheat storage are carried out in the most rational manner possible in order to save every grain.

Satisfactory wheat harvests in recent years have made it unnecessary for Yugoslavia to import bread cereals. Last year, certain quantities of wheat were even exported. In addition, the [word indistinct] increase in the price of maize has led to a situation where considerable quantities of cheap wheat are being used for fodder purposes on private holdings.

In the future, however, more attention must be paid to bread cereals from the selection of seed to the implementation of the most modern agro-technical measures. Special efforts should also be made to assure irrigation, especially in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina--the granary of Yugoslavia, where the basic canal network for irrigation has already been constructed.

Agricultural kombinats, communes and individual farmers have sufficient combine harvesters and other agricultural mechanisation and it is calculated that this year's wheat harvest in Yugoslavia could be completed in 15 working days.

Belgrade Radio Commentary

AU242112 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Jovan Ilic commentary]

[Text] The long awaited rain has arrived although perhaps a little late as the long-lasting drought has done its work. Yields will be lower, mostly in those fields in which some of the agricultural-technical measures have not been taken, or were applied only superficially. For that reason the farmers see a way out of the expected losses, caused by low yields, in an increased price of wheat. Here is a commentary by Jovan Ilic:

New prices or a compensation for wheat are unavoidable at this moment. It is not yet known when the prices will be announced and how high they will be, but the announcement that the Federal Executive Council has been informed about the outlook for the harvest and about draft measures are a certain sign that the price of wheat for bread will increase. To what extent is the supplementary measure an economic necessity, and to what extent extinguishing a fire caused by a smaller harvest and a danger that large quantities of wheat, primarily those produced by private farmers, will be used for fodder? The reply to that question must be sought in a comprehensive and thorough analysis of the causes leading to those consequences.

Cultivators of land, both those of socially owned farms as well as those cultivating private land, must be the first to be called to render an accounting. For what is causing concern is the fact that warnings are coming even from our largest agricultural combines that wheat yields will hardly exceed 30 quintals per hectare, that this lack of success is for the greater part justified by exceptionally unfavorable weather and that because of low yields and high production costs exceeding 17,000 dinars [per hectare], the agricultural combines will incur losses.

The uncertainty concerning the harvest outlook is all the greater because, as is claimed, the yields on the fields of private farmers will be even lower. Perhaps it is as claimed. However, the harvest itself and its conclusion will show to what extent everything looks worse through the eyes of fear. In the confusion as to what is actual and what exaggerated, one should recall the harvest in 1977. That year too, there was a 2-month drought, and that year it was also claimed that the heat wave had finished the harvest; but when the combines began, every subsequent day brought a new record. The final balance sheet was a Yugoslav average yield of 35 quintals per hectare, the highest ever up to then.

Hence, along with all the reservations about this year's claims of a poor harvest, here are a few questions for farmers: If they have at their dispoal 60 kinds of domestic wheat, have they chosen the correct type for their climate? Have they from start to finish adhered to all norms which modern technology demands? As production costs have already increased because other prices have increased--which they could not influence--have they done everything possible to bring about an amortization of production cost inflation through better organization of labor, more economical use of men and machinery and more economical disposition of material and money resources? For if they acted as good managers then it is difficult to accept the claim that the bad weather is responsible for everything. It is difficult to accept because the scientists who developed our wheat types have on numerous occasions claimed that the wheat types are very resistant to any weather conditions and that even in the worst weather conditions the harvest should be only slightly lower.

Now certain people say that that is not quite true. In that case those people should come forth with real truth so that no one would be mistaken. Let it be said without any fear which wheat type is resistant and to what extent, or which is not resistant and under which conditions. It would be more correct and useful, both for producers and for the community, to know exactly what they can count on in their efforts to produce the desired 6 million tons of wheat for bread before the end of the current agricultural plan.

AIRLINE DISSATISFIED WITH EXTENT OF FARES INCREASE

LD252150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At a press conference today, JAT [Jugoslav Air Transport] official Tomislav Stojcic announced that JAT is not satisfied with the fares increase, an average of 10.4 percent, which has been approved for domestic traffic tariffs and which came into effect last Saturday. For several months, JAT has been trying to persuade republican and federal organs that the price of air tickets should be brought up to the level of those for rail tickets and sleeping accommodation on the same routes. This would have meant an increase of 48.6 percent in the price of air tickets. JAT is not only surprised by the Federal Executive Council's decision, but also considers that it is operating with continuing difficulties and is likely to end the year with losses. As a result of this, they will have to reduce traffic on some domestic lines and this means in effect that some flights will gradually stop operating from the middle of next month. These are likely to be on routes which have most losses, that is, between Belgrade and Pristina, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd. JAT is also losing money as a result of the grounding of its two DC-10s, but these are expected to be able to fly again by the end of this week.